

## China warns Japan

BEIJING (AP) — China warned Saturday that it and other Asian countries invaded by Japan in World War II will react strongly if Japan sends troops to the Gulf. "The Chinese government and the Chinese people are greatly concerned" about the proposed troop deployment, Chinese Vice-Minister Qi Huiyuan told Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Hashimoto. The Xinhua News Agency said Qi also warned Japan against allowing renovation of a lighthouse in an East China Sea island chain that both countries claim. The two issues have already strained Chinese-Japanese relations, which had improved recently with Japan's decision to resume development aid to China. Japan, along with the other industrialized democracies, halted aid and high-level contacts with China to protest its attack on pro-democracy protesters in Beijing last year. Qi's warning, however, signalled that China will not put its hopes for Japanese loans ahead of its fears of Japanese militarism. China has been increasingly critical since Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed sending troops to the Gulf in a U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping force. Japan's parliament is now debating the proposal.

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## Ripert report distributed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations, Abdullah Salah, said Saturday that a report prepared by special U.N. envoy Jean Ripert was distributed Friday to the U.N. member states. The report covers assistance to Jordan. A conference of donor countries is scheduled to be held in Rome on Nov. 5 on compensation for countries affected by the Security Council Resolution 661. Salah said in an interview with Radio Jordan Saturday that Jordan's adherence to the resolution will improve the American position towards it in this regard.

## Israel's U.N. envoy presents credentials

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel's new U.N. representative, Ambassador Yoram Aridor, submitted his credentials Friday to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Aridor, who was finance minister from 1981 to 1983 and communications minister in 1981, will succeed acting permanent representative Johanan Ben, who will take up a senior foreign ministry post.

## Iraq eases fuel ration

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has eased petrol rationing for big-engined cars, along with trucks and buses, oil ministry sources said Saturday. Iraq, which has the world's second largest known oil reserves, began petrol rationing last Tuesday. The curb on private motorists was aimed at conserving stocks of vital imported chemicals and additives needed to refine oil into petrol, ensuring adequate supplies for the million-strong armed forces. Iraq will increase fuel allowances for vehicles with powerful six and eight cylinder engines from next week, the sources said.

## Levy fears Gulf compromise

PARIS (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy fears that a compromise solution to the Gulf crisis would perpetuate "dangers" from Iraq and leave its power intact, a French newspaper reported Saturday. "We are afraid the world will leave Iraq's terrible arsenal intact and that by acting this way, the Iraqi danger will be perpetuated," he said in an article in *Le Monde*. Levy was commenting on reports about a possible compromise solution.

## French legislator in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A French envoy arrived in Beirut Saturday to discuss tense relations between Lebanon and France, official sources said. They said the two-day visit of parliamentarian Gerard Bap, also president of the French-Lebanese Friendship Society, was in response to an invitation from Parliament Speaker Hussein Huseini. Bap told reporters at the airport that "this is a friendship visit to Lebanon. It is also a visit to explain a series of issues raised in France lately about the position of President (Francois) Mitterrand or the majority in the French parliament."

## U.S. fears attacks in Mideast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Extremists could be planning an attack on a passenger ship in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, or an aircraft in Europe or the Middle East, the State Department said Friday night. A statement from the department's deputy spokesman, Richard Boucher, said "the risk of acts of international terrorism in Europe and the Middle East is increasing." He said the department had received "specific and credible" information about a threat to ships in the Eastern Mediterranean, and added, "such an operation may be undertaken at any time. We note that civil aviation remains a particular target." The department issued its warning at the unusual hour of after 8 p.m. (0000 GMT) Friday in part because, "it's important that we share the threat information with the American people as they plan their travel," said another spokesman, Adam Shub.

## Gorbachev says Iraq could be softening stand

### Primakov arrives in Baghdad

MADRID (Agencies) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Saturday Iraq could be softening its position in the Gulf conflict and pledged to continue Moscow's diplomatic efforts to find a solution without bloodshed.

Gorbachev, at a news conference with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, repeated Moscow's insistence that peace initiatives had to be pursued to defuse the crisis created by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"The Soviet Union... has this possibility and must use it in our general interests," he said. "Moreover, in recent days, there have been signals that within the Iraqi leadership there is an understanding that a solution cannot be achieved through ultimatums."

Gorbachev also said there were indications there might be changes in the hardline position within the Iraqi leadership toward the Gulf crisis.

"In recent days, there are signals that in the Iraqi leadership there is an understanding that solution of problems cannot be achieved through ultimatums," Gorbachev said in Russian translated into Spanish. "It may be mistaken, and the coming days maybe will bring some clarification."

The private French television station *La Cinq* said Friday that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had sent letters to both Mitterrand and Gorbachev expressing his readiness to discuss Middle East problems, including Kuwait.

French officials denied knowledge of any letters, and Soviet

officials in Madrid, including Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, were not available for comment.

Gorbachev told the news conference he did not want to think about the full impact of any military action in the Gulf region but said it would be "far from what we desire."

He sidestepped a question about the implications of the possible dispatch of another 100,000 U.S. troops to the region and also refused to comment on Primakov's mission, his second to the Middle East in a month.

Primakov expressed optimism in Cairo Friday about finding a peaceful solution.

After stops in Syria and Egypt, both of whom have troops in a 350,000-strong international military force facing Iraq, Primakov said in Cairo he believed a peaceful solution could be found. "I am convinced that the Gulf crisis could be solved without recourse to military force," he said on Friday after talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

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## Compromise reached on new anti-Iraq resolution

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United Nations Security Council Saturday reached agreement on a resolution making Iraq liable for war damages as result of its invasion of Kuwait and asking governments to compile evidence on alleged human rights violations and financial losses.

Council President David Hainey of Britain predicted a "massive vote in favour" of the document when the 15-nation body was to reconvene later Saturday.

Following two days of haggling that threatened to break the council's unity, members agreed on softer wording the United States wanted on Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's role in seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen wanted him to initiate peace talks within the framework of previous council resolutions while the United States feared a heavy emphasis on diplomacy would send the wrong signal to Iraq.

The council had suspended negotiations early Saturday with

Yemen, the body's only Arab member, accusing Washington of making last-minute changes on wording after non-aligned states had agreed to substantial compromises.

The lengthy new document is designed to keep the pressure on Iraq and turn the council back to the Gulf crisis after more than two weeks of debate on Israel's brutal handling of the Palestinian uprising.

The new resolution is the 10th since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In previous resolutions, the council has isolated Iraq with an economic embargo and permitted U.N. member countries to use warships in the Gulf to enforce it.

The council also had demanded that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and release all foreign nationals.

The draft resolution invites nations, companies and individuals to document their damage and losses for the council, but does not establish a system for making claims against Baghdad.

The proposal also demands that Iraq stop taking "hostages"

and "misreating and oppressing Kuwaiti and third-state nationals."

The draft resolution also says Iraq must allow the immediate provision of food, water and basic services to diplomats and foreigners in diplomatic missions in Kuwait City.

The United States has agreed to send a general to an informal meeting Monday of the U.N. Security Council's military arm, but it was seen more as a gesture to the Soviet Union than a move towards a unified United Nations military command, the Washington Post said Saturday.

Citing U.S. and diplomatic sources, the Post said the meeting was intended to explore other ways of expanding the committee's role, such as coordinating the activities of the forces confronting Iraq in the Gulf.

The Post said that since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the Soviet Union has been pressing for a larger role for the military committee, which the United Nations Charter designates as the world body's highest military authority.

## French to leave Iraq tonight

BAGHDAD (AP) — More than 300 French nationals will fly home this weekend after citing positive stands by Paris towards the "Gulf crisis," diplomats said Saturday.

"We are in a position now to say for sure that almost all French citizens will be leaving Iraq Sunday," a French embassy official.

He and other diplomats who spoke on condition of anonymity said Paris has chartered an Iraqi Airways Jumbo jet to ferry the Frenchmen home.

They said that by Saturday, Iraqi authorities had granted 301 Frenchmen permission to leave, but expressed reservations about seven other names on a list presented by the embassy.

"Negotiations are about to secure exit permits for the seven, accused by the Iraqi authorities of breaking their contracts and abandoning their work at a government guest place being renovated."

The same sources also said efforts were underway to locate 19 Frenchmen who have not yet signed up with the embassy for the departure.

## Bush in flurry of contacts over Gulf

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush and his top advisers will decide next week whether to expand Secretary of State James Baker's mission to bolster the coalition against Iraq.

Baker is headed to Saudi Arabia for talks, and Egypt is almost certain to be added to his programme.

Speaking to reporters aboard Air Force One bound for Hawaii, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Baker and the Saudis would discuss "the implementation of U.N. sanctions, the status of U.S. and multinational forces in the Gulf, general defense needs, Arab unity and military options."

Fitzwater announced the trip in Los Angeles, where Bush was making a campaign appearance.

The president had talked by telephone Thursday with Saudi King Fahd and with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Fitzwater said Bush also talked to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who will visit Washington next month; and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

Besides trying to hold the coalition together, the administration

wants to make sure the Western Europeans support the drive to force an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Thursday that up to 100,000 additional U.S. troops would be sent to the Gulf in response to what he said was the continuing buildup and fortification of Iraqi forces in Kuwait.

A decision to send Baker to Egypt and possibly other Arab countries will be made when Bush meets next week with his four principal advisers — Baker, Cheney, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell — said officials who requested anonymity.

Fitzwater denied a news report that Baker would ask Saudi Arabia for permission for U.S.-led forces in the Gulf to launch an attack against Iraq.

"That's not true. We want the United Nations resolutions to be complied with," Fitzwater said.

There are fears in Washington that the anti-Iraq coalition may be weakening as world leaders contemplate the awesome possibility

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# Jordan Times

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PRINTING  
DIVISION  
JORDAN TIMES

## Violence mars Pakistan polls

ISLAMABAD (AP) — At least 33 people were killed, as many as 50 injured and the son of the caretaker prime minister was targeted in violence surrounding provincial election Saturday, officials said. Officials said it was the bloodiest election in Pakistan's 43-year history. Until Saturday's vote, a 1977 election in which a dozen people died was the most violent. Voters Saturday were electing four provincial legislatures. A right-wing coalition that deposed ousted Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's return to power took an early lead, according to returns. The loose-knit Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA), a coalition of 18 diverse parties, will form the next national government. Three days earlier, IDA defeated Bhutto's populist Pakistan People's Party (PPP) by more than a 2-to-1 margin in parliamentary elections. That vote also was marked by violence. Bhutto, denied a second chance to lead this predominantly Muslim country of 110 million people, accused the army-backed caretaker government of rigging Wednesday's election. A team of international poll watchers rejected the charge.



Israeli forces ban an Arab driver and passenger from entering occupied Jerusalem.

## King sends message to Saddam on Gulf crisis

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the Gulf crisis.

Saddam asked Badran to convey to King Hussein his praise for Jordan's "courageous, pan-Arab stand," INA added.

The message, delivered by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, dealt with "the close brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and current developments of the situation in the region," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, also carried a similar report.

King Hussein has made several tours to seek an Arab solution to the crisis.

Badran, who was accompanied

## Egypt sees protracted war, \$65 oil price

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's oil minister predicted a Gulf crisis stand-off for several months Saturday, but said any war with Iraq could be long, doubling oil prices to \$65 a barrel.

"I do not know when war will break out. It is a 50-50 chance," Oil Minister Abdal Hadi Kandeel told Reuters in an interview. "But if Iraq insists on its position then chances of war are high."

He expected the stand-off between Iraq and the anti-Iraq military alliance deployed in the Gulf "will last for some time. The decision of war is not in our hands, it is only in the hands of Iraq."

Kandeel expected a trade embargo imposed on Iraq on Aug. 6 to take six more months to bite.

Kandeel, whose country joined the U.S.-dominated military force deployed against Iraq, noted that when the Iran-Iraq war broke out in 1980 everyone predicted a short conflict but it lasted eight years.

"A long war is a possibility," he said. "You can start a war but you are unable to end it when you wish."

He said oil prices would fluctuate between \$25 and \$35 a barrel, the present range, but could rise to \$65 if war broke out.

After the Gulf crisis was resolved "prices in the 1990's — as of late 1991 early 1992 — will settle at minus or plus \$25 a barrel," he said. Egypt exports about half of its daily production of 87,000 barrels.

Although world markets have lost more than 4.5 million barrels per day (bpd) due to the U.N. embargo on Iraq and Kuwait, Kandeel said there was no international shortage.

The original suspect confessed under interrogation to participating in the fatal ambush on a Cairo street of Rifaa Al Mahjoub, his driver and four security men, the sources said. As speaker of the People's Assembly, Egypt's parliament, Al Mahjoub was second in line to the presidency after President Hosni Mubarak.

"The crude is enough but enough for what? For peace or war?" he said, explaining that if war broke out markets would suffer shortages due to stockpiling and forced production cuts by Gulf Arab states.

## U.S.: Jordan following sanctions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department announced that Jordan was in compliance with U.N. sanctions against Iraq.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said Jordan "warrants generous support" now that it has demonstrated "good" compliance with United Nations Security Council sanctions imposed on Iraq.

"After some initial concerns," Boucher said, "we now consider Jordanian compliance with sanctions to be good. When we have made our concerns known to Jordan, Jordan has addressed them and taken steps to meet them."

"Jordan's economy is being particularly hard hit by this crisis," he said. "We believe that Jordan's compliance warrants

generous support in the expectation that Jordan will continue to meet its obligation to enforce U.N.-mandated sanctions."

The United States "has traditionally provided Jordan with economic and military assistance," Boucher pointed out, "and we intend to continue those programmes."

The deputy spokesman acknowledged that the U.S. assessment of Jordanian compliance with the U.N. sanctions in the past has been one of the key topics of an Oct. 25 meeting between Saudi Ambassador Prince Bandar and Robert Kimball, under secretary of state for political affairs, Boucher said.

They also "focused on the international effort to tighten up sanctions on Iraq and on Saudi assistance," he said.

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generous support in the expectation that Jordan will continue to meet its obligation to enforce U.N.-mandated sanctions."

## Mahjoub assailants said killed in Cairo shootout

CAIRO (AP) — Police on a stakeout in connection with

## Israeli version of massacre unlikely to quell debate

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel's much-awaited report on the Oct. 9 bloodbath in occupied Jerusalem is finally out, but the debate on the shooting still rages in Israel and the findings are unlikely to settle it.

The 59-page report, released Friday, exonerated police for using live gunfire against Palestinian protesters but admitted that police fired indiscriminately at one point in the incident.

The three-man investigative team appointed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused Palestinians of provoking the incident but levelled stinging criticism at senior police commanders for ignoring signs that violence could easily break out during prayer services at the Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine.

The report drew immediately criticism from Israeli leftists and Palestinians.

"The impression given by the first announcement of the report is that the committee sees the deaths of about 20 Palestinians and the injury of more than 100 Palestinians as a necessity that cannot be condemned," said legislator Yair Tsaban of the Mapam Party.

"If this true, this report will create gross disension not only in the world, but in Israel," he said.

Tzali Reshef of the Leftist Peace Now movement said the report "leaves many hard questions unanswered. It seems to me that in the whole world, this report will be received with very little credibility."

Even before the conclusions

were released, Israeli liberals argued that the makeup of the commission was inadequate to ensure an independent investigation. The committee was headed by Zvi Zamir, a former director of the Mossad spy agency and did not have the power to subpoena witnesses.

Israel's right-wing parties applauded the report, saying it strengthened Israel's assertion that Arabs were chiefly to blame for "provoking" the shooting.

"It was shown without doubt that there was a clear provocation on the part of (Arab) worshippers ... there was no other choice but to respond in this way," said Religious Affairs Minister Avner Shaki, of the National Religious Party.

Yuvval Neeman, of the nationalist Tehiya Party, suggested that instead of focusing on police actions, the government should now look into "the Arab provocation that caused this event" and deal with those responsible.

The U.N. Security Council, in an Oct. 12, resolution, condemned the use of excessive force to quell the protest and Wednesday it deplored Israel's refusal to accept a U.N. investigation of the shooting. Both resolutions were backed by the United States.

In the Oct. 8 massacre, more than 140 people were wounded by gunshots in addition to those killed, according to hospitals. Police initially listed 19 dead, but Friday's report increased the toll to 20.

In Israel, two political parties — the liberal Shinui Party and the Communists — have called on

the government to cooperate with a U.N. probe.

Palestinian leaders rejected the findings and demanded a U.N. investigation.

The Israeli committee "simply shifts the blame for the killings on the Palestinian shoulders to alleviate the mounting international criticism against Israel," said Said Kemaan.

Faisal Husseini of Arab Jerusalem called the investigating team "an editing committee that was just making a formula for the position of the Israeli government. I believe that we must have a neutral committee that can come from the United Nations."

In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said Israeli authorities have provided the U.S. Embassy with a copy of the commission report. He said it was given to the embassy about the time it was made public to the press on Friday.

"The report is in the process of being translated, and of course it will be studied," Boucher said. "At this point we don't have an assessment for you of that report."

While the administration hopes Perez de Cuellar takes the report into account "as an expression of the Israeli views" concerning the incident, it is up to the Israelis to deliver the report to him, Boucher said. The United States continues to believe that a mission sent by the secretary general should be allowed to go to Israel to conduct its own investigation, Boucher said.

The list has drawn protests from Jewish groups. Writing to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, the World Jewish Congress (WJC) said it wishes to convey "our sense of distress at what appears to be a capitulation to bigotry and a surrender of our democratic values...."

The letter, from WJC Vice President Kalman Sultanik, urges that the material be withdrawn from circulation.

The American Jewish Committee, expressing to Cheney its "deep sense of hurt and anger," says U.S. troops should not be asked to "submerge entirely those values of tolerance, pluralism, and open-mindedness that have made the U.S. a unique democratic society."

Washington and Moscow have agreed on the complex accord to cut the number of combat aircraft, tanks and artillery in Europe, but rebellious former Warsaw Pact allies are threatening to scupper it.

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Vedrine said it would be much more open and flexible than formal government-to-government agreements negotiated with the Kremlin's past hardline communists.

The Defense Department and State Department, mindful of the vast cultural and religious differences between Saudis and Americans, have issued a number of booklets setting out "Do's and Don'ts" since the troops began arriving in the Gulf in August.

Most of the pamphlets include a brief history of Saudi Arabia and its monarchy, and explanations of the strict Muslim code which governs Saudis' behaviour. Alcohol is out for Muslims and for foreign troops; so is socialising with Saudi women.

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## U.S. lists taboo topics for troops in S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department is advising U.S. troops to avoid discussions about the "Jewish lobby" with their Saudi hosts. Also on a list of taboo subjects are sensual commercials for perfume and lingerie.

The following items and topics should be avoided or handled carefully, according to a pamphlet written by the U.S. Central Command for distribution to some of the estimated 200,000 troops in and around Saudi Arabia.

At the top of the list of 15 "sensitive" items is "articles and stories showing U.S.-Israeli ties and friendship." Other strictures include discussion of "anti-Arab demonstrations or sentiments in the United States" and of "U.S. involvement in supporting Israel and Israel's current presence in Lebanon."

The Pentagon advises troops to carry the booklet at all times.

Also to be avoided, it suggests, is discussing or showing "sensual advertisements for perfume, blue jeans, women's lingerie, gambling, alcohol, etc.; ads for pork or shellfish (which are forbidden by Islam)."

Other off-the-bounds topics include:

— "Discussing the 'Jewish lobby' and U.S. intelligence given to Israel."

— "Referring to the Arab blacklisting of U.S. companies that do business with Israel or the Arab boycotting of companies that have strong Zionist representation in executive positions."

The list has drawn protests from Jewish groups.

Writing to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, the World Jewish Congress (WJC) said it wishes to convey "our sense of distress at what appears to be a capitulation to bigotry and a surrender of our democratic values...."

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## Iraq denies offering any deal to Germany

BONN (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz has denied German claims that Baghdad had offered to free Germans if Bonn sent its foreign minister to Iraq.

Aziz, in a television interview done in Baghdad and broadcast here, said his country would react favourably to a greater German role in seeking peace between Iraq and the multinational force lined up against it.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said earlier Friday Iraq had offered to free Germans on a string of conditions, including a visit by him to Baghdad.

"No, it was not really such a bargain," Aziz said.

He said Iraq had let Germany know through diplomatic channels it wanted Bonn to be more active in peace efforts in the Gulf.

"If the Iraqi people feel that a certain government is playing an active role to achieve peace, then it will react positively."

"We have the feeling that when people visit Iraq for reasons of business, it creates a climate for better mutual understanding, and then a new atmosphere arises that might encourage the members of our national assembly to do something for the nationals involved," Aziz said.

The Iraqi parliament voted this week to free all French nationals in an apparent effort to break the united Western front opposing Iraq.

The report is in the process of being translated, and of course it will be studied," Boucher said.

Also to be avoided, it suggests, is discussing or showing "sensual advertisements for perfume, blue jeans, women's lingerie, gambling, alcohol, etc.; ads for pork or shellfish (which are forbidden by Islam)."

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applied to all Germans it holds.

He told reporters Bonn would in no way break from international solidarity against Iraq.

Genscher spoke after meeting British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd on the eve of a European Community (EC) summit in Rome, where the Gulf crisis is certain to be a major topic.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl earlier told Hurd in Bonn that he expected the EC to work for the release of Westerners held in Iraq and Kuwait.

"To secure the peace it is necessary to prepare for war," the former assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian Affairs told the National Council of World Affairs Organisations Friday.

Murphy's remarks came in panel discussion on "Perspectives on the Gulf, which included Dr. Phebe Marr, senior fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies, Richard Barnett, president of the Institute for Policy Studies, and Dr. Martin Indyk, executive director for the Washington institute for Near East Policy.

The world community must implement a "package" of steps which he stressed, must be a total initiative from which "no step can be dropped in order to contain Iraq's power."

The package would have eight steps:

1. Implement a world-wide arms embargo, for a minimum of five years, to deprive Iraq's present arms supply. "In particular, Iraq's traditional suppliers, the French and the Soviets must refrain from all arms sales to Iraq for five years or longer."

2. Develop a regional security structure with Arab forces at its core, comprised of those Arab states which have taken a decisive stand against the invasion. The force could be in Saudi Arabia under Saudi control "without negative implications."

3. Establish a United Nations peacekeeping force stationed in Kuwait, as an international tripwire to discourage Baghdad from aggression against peninsula states. "We should give careful thought to having American and Soviet components to that force," said Murphy.

4. Implement a plan now in development in the Gulf states to revamp their economic assistance to the Arab world. Murphy said preliminary reports are that present thinking in Saudi Arabia is to de-politicize the assistance in favour of designating assistance on the basis of factors such as population.

5. Agree to pre-position a substantial amount of U.S. military equipment in Saudi Arabia to shorten the reaction time required to act in emergencies. "I think there is a political receptivity in Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states to do this," Murphy said.

6. Continue U.S. ground presence in Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, possibly in concert with existing permanent Arab peace keeping forces. "The probability is low that a permanent, major American deployment is going to be acceptable anywhere on the peninsula," he said.

7. Improve the atmosphere of the Middle East by moving, possibly in concert with the Soviets, to organize regional arms control talks for the Middle East. "Participants in the talks should include all countries with mass destruction weapons or medium range missile capability," the major Arab states, Israel and Iraq.

8. Reinitiate a strong U.S. lead to revive the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Progress in arms control talks, stressed.

## Murphy outlines possible plan to 'disarm' Iraq

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

Any military action against Iraq is going to cause significant civilian as well as military casualties and will hold an implication for the future balance of power in the region, according to Richard Murphy, a senior fellow for Middle East, the Council on Foreign Relations.

"It will take an extraordinary, sustained effort on the part of the world community to do anything but go to war" in order to contain Iraq's power in the years ahead, Murphy said.

"To secure the peace it is necessary to prepare for war,"

the former assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian Affairs told the National Council of World Affairs Organisations Friday.

Murphy's remarks came in panel discussion on "Perspectives on the Gulf, which included Dr. Phebe Marr, senior fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies, Richard Barnett, president of the Institute for Policy Studies, and Dr. Martin Indyk, executive director for the Washington institute for Near East Policy.

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## Jordan, Soviet Union to sign trade protocol

AMMAN (J.T.) — The joint Jordanian Soviet Economic Committee resumed meetings in Amman Saturday to discuss bilateral trade and explore ways for expansions and joint ventures.

The committee, which formed sub-committees Wednesday to deal with different topics, reviewed reports by the sub-committees on trade and economic cooperation. It also reviewed progress done by a sub-committee on cooperation in tourism.

The Soviet side to the meeting has already met several ministers

and senior officials from the ministries of planning and industry and trade, and scheduled visits to factories and business centres.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the two sides were expected to sign a trade protocol at the end of the meetings in Amman.

The new protocol will replace the one signed by the two sides in Moscow in 1989, which paved the way for bilateral trade and increased exports of Jordanian phosphate to the Soviet Union.

## Bomb scare in downtown bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — A bomb-like object found in the main hall of the British Bank of the Middle East, downtown Amman at 1:10 p.m. Saturday caused some panic among the customers, but everyone was relieved when it was found to be a fake bomb.

A spokesman for the Public Security Department (PSD) said that it was notified of the suspected object lying under a seat and covered by a newspaper and immediately dispatched a bomb-disposal squad.

The object turned out to be four dry batteries tied together by a wire and attached to an ordinary clock containing no explosives, according to the spokesman. He said that before the

object was removed for examination customers and bank employees were evacuated from the building.

A security official was quoted as telling a Petra correspondent here that police were investigating the incident, the first reported case of this kind in a year.

Away from the bomb scare in Amman, the PSD announced Saturday that a shepherd, identified only as AMK, came across 10 hand grenades at Al Mardari district in the Madaba area south of Amman. The PSD's engineering squad took charge of the situation, removed the grenades and searched the area for other suspected items.

## Flour to be sold in the stores

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply will soon make arrangements for a number of stores in the Kingdom to sell flour directly to the public to enable people to bake bread at home, especially in the rural areas and villages, according to Ministry of Supply Secretary General Radi Ibrahim.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Ibrahim said that previously stores were not allowed to sell flour, which was only used by bakeries, but flour will soon be distributed to stores and the ministry will keep control over the process.

Ibrahim also said that coupons received by the public to purchase rice, sugar and milk at subsidised prices will remain valid until the end of December when new coupons will be issued.

He said that the ministry resorted to issuing new coupons every three or four months to prevent any forgery of the

coupons.

He said that members of the public had possibility to obtain the present coupons until the end of November, and these will remain valid until the end of the year.

Thursday, Ibrahim opened the first Jordanian food supplies fair at the fair centre near the University of Jordan. On display are products of 42 Jordanian companies specialising in food processing industries, home appliances and detergents.

The week-long fair is designed to orient the Jordanian public on the types of locally manufactured products, Ibrahim said in a statement.

At the opening ceremony Ibrahim inspected various items on display and received suggestions and complaints from the participating companies. He said, he would give them due consideration.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### King congratulates Czechoslovakia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel on his country's national day anniversary. In the cable the King wished the president and his people continued progress and prosperity.

#### King honours outgoing Greek envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has conferred Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order on Greek Ambassador Hannibal Vellaines who is ending his tour of duty in Jordan. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem presented the medal to the outgoing ambassador at a lunch held Saturday in his honour.

#### Jordan to attend Geneva conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in an international conference on world climate due to open in Geneva Monday. The conference will be attended by Dr. Ali Abada, secretary general of the Department of Meteorology. Abada said that the ten-day meeting will tackle the changing patterns in the world weather and their effects on economic life. At the end of the meetings the delegates are expected to issue a world declaration designed to help give more protection to the environment and stem pollution of the atmosphere.

#### Arab engineers to hold meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Engineers Federation's executive bureau will open a meeting in Amman Monday to discuss a number of matters including a date and venue for the federation's higher council meeting. Members of the executive bureau represent Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Egypt and Palestine.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of children's paintings at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (9 a.m. - 5 p.m.).

### FILMS

★ Opera film festival (organized jointly by Goethe Institute and the British Council and introduced in Arabic and English by Nabil Kubash) at the British Council; on Sunday "Madame Butterfly" will be screened at 2:00 p.m.

## Minister denies reports of Iraqi compensation for Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Labour Minister Qassem Obeidat Saturday denied a report in the local press saying that the Iraqi government was planning to offer Jordanians compensation for their losses of property or savings in

their claims. Jordanian officials estimated that 280,000 Jordanians have so far returned from the Gulf states, the majority from Kuwait, leaving behind their earnings in banks, their investments in businesses and compensation for the long years spent there. The office is documenting the complaints which will be taken up with the concerned authorities, and funds owned by Jordanians who used to work in Kuwait before Iraq's takeover on Aug. 2.

In his statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the minister said that the report was groundless and added that the Ministry of Labour had opened a special office in Amman, at the request of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, for Jordanian expatriates who used to work in Kuwait to register

their claims.

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The report, which appeared in Al Dustour daily, quoted the minister as saying that the Iraqi government planned to offer compensation and release assets and funds owned by Jordanians who used to work in Kuwait before Iraq's takeover on Aug. 2.

According to ministry officials, thousands have responded to the ministry's call to register, providing the required information on special forms now being processed by the Ministry of Labour.

According to Obeidat, Jordanians working in Kuwait are estimated to have lost up to \$8 billion in assets and income.

Obeidat, in an interview with Reuter news agency, said that the

estimate was based on a survey of some 3,250 loss claims filed by Jordanians who fled Kuwait.

Obeidat said that he had asked Jordanians coming from Kuwait to detail losses for the record and possible future compensation.

"Based on a selection of random samples from these 3,250 cases and based on the total figure of 80,000 Jordanian migrant workers, we estimate that their loss is between six to eight billion dollars," the labour minister said in the interview.

Obeidat said 160,000 of the 260,000 Jordanians who fled Kuwait had already returned to the emirate to try to resume jobs there and would bring their families back once tensions ease.

An average of 500 Jordanians have been returning to Kuwait every day.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday presents awards to children who participated in creativity competition (Petra photo)

## Queen honours talented children

AMMAN (J.T.) — Winners of a competition for creative production organised by the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (AHSF) in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Saturday received awards and memorial certificates from Her Majesty Queen Noor at a special ceremony regarded as part of Jordan's celebrations of the "Arab Child Day."

Children from 79 primary and preparatory schools and kindergartens in the country took part in the competition submitting a total of 1,270 entries represented

in poetry, short stories, paintings, essays and children's songs. Children who took part in the annual event were aged between eight and 15.

According to NHF officials, the competition, the third of its kind so far, is designed to relay children's talents and encourage their creative work and skill.

The competition this year was organised to coincide with the convening of the World Summit for Children held at the end of September in New York. Her Majesty Queen Noor represented Jordan at the meeting and signed

documents and declarations regarding children.

Abdul Majid Shoman, chairman of the board of trustees at AHSF welcomed the Queen expressing appreciation of her constant care for children.

NHF Director General Izaa Al Mufti addressed the ceremony underlining the importance of the ongoing efforts to give better care for children at the international level.

The Queen later opened an exhibition displaying the works of children held at the AHSF gallery.

## RJ reportedly facing problems

By Rabab Mangi  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A British firm has refused to transport cargo aboard a Royal Jordanian (RJ) aircraft claiming the Jordanian national carrier is "blacklisted" because of the Gulf crisis, according to a Jordanian contractor.

The contractor said the firm sent him a letter saying that it was "facing difficulties in sending materials needed to complete the project (which is carried out by the contractor) because RJ is blacklisted... if you choose a cargo agent from Britain we will be able to send you the bill."

RJ Deputy Director General for Services Aqeel Bittaji dismissed that RJ was included in any "blacklist."

"We have not been informed so far by any of our offices of difficulties in cargo transportation," Bittaji said. He added that RJ would follow up information about some companies which take such measures on their own.

As a result of the Gulf crisis, he said, some establishments, through their initiative, changed their stand on Jordan without any justification.

Jordan is suffering from the imposition of unannounced sanc-

tions against it by some Arab and foreign countries because of its opposition to sending foreign troops to the Gulf region.

According to a report the government sent to the United Nations last month, Jordan stands to lose \$480 million during the first year of implementing the sanctions imposed on Iraq by the U.N. in transport and tourism, excluding the private sector.

In addition Jordanian passengers travelling through Heathrow airport report strict searches and questioning by British authorities at the airport.

Informed sources said the Jordanian government was following up the issue with the British authorities, who promised to stop such measures, especially after the crew of an RJ aircraft were searched twice, the first before boarding the plane and the second after they took their positions in it. International aviation law considers the aircraft as part of the land of the mother country.

The director of the RJ office at

### Veterinarians volunteer service day

KARAK (Petra) — The Jordanian Veterinary Association organised a voluntary service day in five villages in the Karak region in southern Jordan. An association spokesman said the volunteers gave vaccination and treatment to goats and sheep and advice to the stock breeders.

## Government takes steps to solve truckers' problem

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has cancelled contracts of foreign truck companies transporting phosphate and cement from the mines to the port city of Aqaba or operating inside the Kingdom in order to make way for the 12,000 Jordanian trucks to do the job, according to Ministry of Transport Secretary General Mohammad Smadi.

He said in a statement on Jordan Television that "the cancellation is one of the measures taken to help reduce losses sustained by the land transport sec-

tor in the country hard hit and lying idle after losing transport operations to and from Iraq and the Gulf states due to the Gulf crisis."

The Ministry of Transport is now exploring prospects for Jordanian land transport companies in other Arab and foreign countries, and is holding contacts in this respect at the regional and international levels," said Smadi.

"The land transport sector used to account for 12 per cent of the total gross national product in Jordan, but the Gulf crisis has

now dealt a heavy blow to this sector and consequently to the national economy," Smadi added.

He said that the total losses sustained by the truck companies and private owners of trucks are estimated at JD 300 million. In addition to the trucks, Jordan has 1,650 refrigerated trucks, 1,700 tankers and an unspecified number of trailers which were active, transporting products to and from the Arab states before the Gulf crisis began, Smadi pointed out.

To complicate matters, Saudi Arabia earlier this month banned Jordanian trucks from entering Saudi territory in a show of dissatisfaction with Jordan's stand on the Gulf crisis, according to Smadi.

Jordan retaliated by banning all trucks heading for Saudi Arabia or the Gulf states from entering Jordanian territory. Later speedway contacts and Syrian mediation resulted in an agreement allowing Jordanian trucks to make the trip in transit through

Saudi Arabian territory to other Gulf states.

The U.N. Security Council resolution imposing embargo against Iraq did not take into consideration countries like Jordan which has been going through a choking economic crisis, economists say.

## Red Crescent, Red Cross to send Iraq medicine

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has decided to send to Iraq medicine worth 15,000 Swiss francs to help the needy and those hard hit by the consequence of the sanctions imposed against Iraq for its takeover of Kuwait, according to the league's president, Ahmad Abu Qoura.

He said in a statement on Jordan Television that "the cancellation is one of the measures taken to help reduce losses sustained by the land transport sec-

tor in the country hard hit and lying idle after losing transport operations to and from Iraq and the Gulf states due to the Gulf crisis."

The league, Abu Qoura said, has endorsed an agenda for the joint ICRC and Red Crescent Societies' meeting due to be held in November 1991.

The meeting, which ended on Oct. 23, also reviewed political developments in the Gulf region, since Aug. 2, and issued a statement appealing to world nations and all concerned parties to find a peaceful solution for the problem, Abu Qoura added.

Abu Qoura told reporters here Saturday, after his return from a league meeting in Geneva, that the league members had expressed concern over the obstacles placed in the way of international relief operations. The league meeting urged the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to do all it can to allow the humanitarian assistance to reach the people in Iraq.

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## \$1m bill found counterfeit

AMMAN (J.T.) — A counterfeit \$1 million bill which was sent to the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) for verification, has been found to be counterfeit money, according to a statement by the CBJ Saturday.

The statement said that the anti-narcotics and forgery division at the Public Security Department (PSD) had confirmed that the bill, which was sent to the bank by a local company, was forged.

A PSD official contacted by telephone confirmed the report but gave no other detail, although he stressed that no known bills of such denomination were in circulation around the world.

The last time PSD reported the seizure of counterfeit money was in September 1989 when it said that a total of 13,800 counterfeit U.S. dollars were seized from nine persons, including five Jordanians, trying to peddle the currency on the black market.

In August 1989, the PSD said

that 14 persons had been arrested in Jordan while trying to smuggle drugs and to peddle counterfeit U.S. dollars. It also said that during 1989, 144,000 counterfeit U.S. dollars were found.

According to the CBJ statement, the counterfeit \$1 million bill was first offered to a local commercial bank in Amman, it refused to accept it, and referred the matter to the CBJ which, in turn, referred the bill to the PSD.

Last week the CBJ renewed a warning to illegal dealers in foreign currency and gold, and said that black market operators risked fines between JD 50 and JD 500 if caught dealing in foreign currency without licence.

In February 1989 the government revoked the licences of all exchange firms in the country and closed down their offices after seizing their records in a move against violations of regulations and to put an end to "tampering with the national economy."





## Gulf stand-off 'will crush poor nations'

By Leonard Doyle

UNITED Nations economists are warning that a protracted military stand-off in the Gulf coupled with economic sanctions against Iraq will devastate the world's poorest economies by already weak economies of East Europe. Assuming oil prices return to \$40 a barrel, the burden of debt which many countries face would be augmented by the price of paying twice as much for energy.

As well as the increased cost of oil, the Gulf crisis is taking its toll in the form of higher inflation and loss of confidence in a world economy that was already slowing down. The sudden redistribution of income and wealth caused by higher oil prices is throwing the world economy into turmoil.

There will be beneficiaries. Oil exporting countries in the developed, communist and developing world stand to make windfall profits of nearly \$200 billion (£101.5 billion) a year from the crisis on the basis of a \$40 barrel, according to U.N. economists. They include the U.K., Norway and Canada, which would earn \$6.2 billion, \$10.4 billion and \$2.7 billion respectively. The Soviet Union will earn an additional \$24.3 billion for its exports while OPEC and non-OPEC developing countries, including Mexico and Venezuela, will reap an additional \$154 billion a year.

There have been some efforts to compensate those on the other side of the equation. East Europe is expected to lose \$12 billion in 1990 and 1991 through higher oil prices alone, but George Bush said last week he would press the World Bank to arrange loans worth \$5 billion to help these countries. Moscow's former client states in East Europe, now paying full market price for their oil, are being squeezed to the point where the U.N. predicts a sharp economic decline.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania have already appealed to the U.N. Security Council for emergency aid to offset the

effects of the crisis. Prague estimates the total direct loss to its economy from the crisis is more than \$1.1 billion. Warsaw says its losses are around \$2.4 billion and Romania calculates its losses at more than \$1 billion.

Washington also hopes to raise \$22 billion from the world's richest countries, about half of which has been earmarked for the front-line states — principally Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

So far commitments have been received from Saudi Arabia for \$8 billion (expected to make \$69 billion from the conflict on the basis of a \$40 barrel), from Kuwait for \$4 billion, \$4 billion from Japan, (expected to pay another \$29 billion in oil bills at \$40 a barrel), and \$2 billion from the European Community (which will be paying an extra \$31 billion in oil costs). Germany is providing \$2 billion of the EC aid, despite the added burden of unification and an estimated extra \$15 billion in the cost of its oil. The IMF is lending an extra \$2 billion.

But the world's poorest countries, which U.N. economists predict will pay an extra \$32 billion in higher oil prices in 1991, are so far being virtually ignored, although the IMF has made noises about easing lending requirements. It seems political expediency, rather than absolute economic need, will determine who pays and who gains from the conflict.

Without additional money, consumption of oil in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to fall by 30 per cent. This will have a devastating impact on the region's productive output which is 70 per cent dependent on oil. Years of austerity have cut import bills to the bone in these countries, and the U.N. predicts a fall in oil imports will lead to the closure of power stations, factories and mines, while crippling transportation. This will translate into slower growth and a further slide in living standards.

The military stand-off and the

U.N. sanctions have wiped out entire export markets. For some countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, there is the extra cost of tens of millions of dollars in lost remittances from those who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

The impact of the crisis on Africa is described as "devastating" by U.N. officials and for some drought-affected countries like Ethiopia and Sudan it will hamper efforts to fight famine.

U.N. officials estimate that with oil prices averaging \$30 a barrel in 1991 — an optimistic estimate under most scenarios — African importers will face a doubling of their 1989 costs to \$4 billion. The extra oil bill alone would eat up some 10 per cent of export earnings in recent years.

IMF officials estimate that the costs to sub-Saharan oil importers could amount to \$1 billion by the end of 1991, even if oil prices have fallen back to \$21 a barrel.

According to the respected U.N. bulletin Africa Recovery, the deterioration on the continent may exceed the worst of what was experienced in the traumatic decade of the 1980s.

Beyond the impact of higher oil bills, African primary commodity exporters have to contend with a more hostile world economic climate. U.N. and IMF studies suggest that a prolonged period of high oil prices will slow output in the industrialised world by up to 0.75 per cent. With output in developed countries already falling from 3.4 per cent in 1989 to 2.4 per cent in 1990-91, demand for Third World imports is expected to be well down. As a result African countries will face lower export earnings and rising import bills.

Many countries seriously affected by the crisis and the U.N. sanctions have made appeals for emergency help under Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, but the U.N. has yet to take steps to alleviate their plight.

— The Independent.

## Gorbachev: Iraq could be softening stand

(Continued from page 1)

Primakov told the Iraqi News Agency upon his arrival in Baghdad that his visit was part of "continuing consultations with the Iraqi leadership on Gulf developments" and stressed that Moscow "wants to see a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, who met Primakov at the airport, said a peaceful settlement to the crisis was still possible.

## Bush in flurry of contacts

(Continued from page 1)

of military conflict with Iraq and look for a way out.

U.S. officials have been concerned about recent peace feelings from Baghdad and the stepped-up release of Western nationals, which they see as a move to split the alliance.

Bush has repeatedly ruled out any compromise, saying Iraq must comply with the U.N. resolutions before Baghdad's territorial and oil disputes with Kuwait are discussed.

U.S. intelligence chief William Webster, speaking to a private foreign policy group Thursday, also dampened speculation a di-

"I'm always optimistic about the future," Aziz said when asked if war could still be avoided. But he refused to answer follow-up questions.

Primakov visited Washington, Paris, London, Rome, Cairo and Damascus after his Oct. 6 talks in Baghdad.

In a speech to the Spanish parliament on Friday, Gorbachev said Moscow's refusal so far to

send troops to the Gulf should not be construed as weakness or hesitancy. Moscow has said it could contribute to a multinational force only if it were organised under U.N. auspices.

On the question of economic aid for Moscow, Gorbachev said he was concerned that some Western countries were not convinced that half was needed to rectify the Soviet economy.

## Qadhafi

(Continued from page 1)

prepare Arabs to defend themselves. "We will give you the mission of inciting youth of the Arab Nation against these enemies. We do not consider this an attack on these enemies, but self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter," Qadhafi said.

His remarks were carried by the Libyan media Saturday.

There has also been speculation Bush would visit Saudi Arabia to meet U.S. troops there next month. While not getting into specifics, Fitzwater told reporters earlier: "The president said he wants to go. I expect we will."

— The Independent.

Leonard Doyle

is a former foreign correspondent for the *Independent* and *Financial Times*.

He is currently a political editor for *Business Week*.

He is also a regular contributor to *Newsweek* and *Time*.

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## Top English League teams win; Liverpool keeps 4-point lead

LONDON (R) — Nottingham Forest's Brian Clough marked 25 years as an English League soccer manager Saturday but his celebrations were spoilt by Tottenham.

Despite his son's first goal of the season for Forest, Clough had to watch as his club squandered an early lead and then lost 2-1 to a goal scored in injury time.

The top of the first division was unchanged, with the four leading teams all winning.

Champions Liverpool, whose 100 per cent record ended in a 1-1 draw at Norwich last week, kept their four-point lead after 10 matches with an easy 2-0 home win over Chelsea.

Second-placed Arsenal, who with Manchester United were charged with bringing the game

into disrepute after a mass brawl on the field last weekend, were on their best behaviour at home to Sunderland.

They kept their unbeaten record with a low-key 1-0 win, Lee Dixon converting a 75th minute penalty.

Crystal Palace, fourth in the league behind Tottenham, set a new club record for an unbeaten start to the season with a highly competitive 4-3 home win over local rivals Wimbledon.

Scottish striker Brian McClair scored two late goals in three minutes as Manchester United fought back from 3-1 down to snatch a draw in the 113th Manchester derby at Maine Road.

Queen's Park Rangers' Czechoslovakian goalkeeper Jan Stejskal had a nightmare home

debut against Norwich, conceding two goals in the first half and a third after the break.

Nigel Clough, returning from an ankle injury, gave his father the perfect start to his big day when he hit a well-struck goal in the 17th minute.

Forest could have been two up by halftime but Spurs, anxious to hang on to their unbeaten record, found their savour in midfielder David Howells who scored in the 68th and 90th minutes.

Liverpool, with England internationals John Barnes and Peter Beardsley making their 150th full appearances for the club, scored twice early in the match to break Chelsea's spirit.

The Londoners had not tasted victory at Anfield for 55 years and, after goals from Welsh inter-

national striker Ian Rush in the third minute and Steve Nicol in the 17th, they never seemed likely to produce the long-awaited upset.

Palace suffered an early setback when Wimbledon scored in the ninth minute. But they equalized in the 13th through Geoff Thomas and went ahead in the 48th through John Humphrey.

Then, in a hectic 10 minutes spelling leading up to the whistle, four goals were scored as both teams took advantage of some goalkeeping errors.

Andy Gray made it 3-1 in the 77th minute, John Fashanu pulled one back in the 81st, Mark Bright made it 4-2 one minute later and then Wimbledon's Paul McGee scored three minutes from time.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

#### Malta names squad for European match

VALLETTA (R) — Malta's German soccer coach Horst Heese Saturday named an experienced, 16-man squad for next Wednesday's European championship qualifying match against Greece. Defender Joe Galea is expected to be given the difficult job of containing Dimitris Saravacos who scored five of Greece's six goals in a friendly with Egypt earlier this month. Heese has brought back several players left out of a warm-up match against Italian third division side Palermo, which ended in a 2-2 draw, but there are no new faces heading to Athens for Group 6 match.

#### Graf's father to take paternity test

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP) — A court Friday ordered the father of German tennis star Steffi Graf to give a blood sample to determine whether he fathered the child of a photo model. Nicole Meissner has filed a paternity suit against Peter Graf, claiming he was the father of her daughter born in January. Peter Graf has denied the allegations, saying he was the target of an elaborate extortion scheme. Steffi Graf, the world's top-ranked woman player, has said the affair has upset her so much that she could not concentrate on her game. She suffered losses at the French and U.S. Opens and at Wimbledon, and later said she was upset by the constant media attention given to the affair. Peter Graf, 52, is also his daughter's manager. The court ordered Graf to undergo a blood test within the next two months.

#### Auxerre leads in French league

PARIS (R) — Unheralded Auxerre topped Marseille from the French Soccer League's top spot when they beat Caen 1-0 Friday. Christophe Cocard scored from a Pascal Vahirua cross in the 32nd minute to give the team from central France a one-point lead over Marseille, who have a game in hand. France's goalkeeper Bruno Martini saved the match for Auxerre when he stopped a penalty in the second half. But Auxerre's lead could be short-lived as Marseille play Brest Sunday with a reasonable chance of claiming back the first place they had held since the beginning of the season.

#### Stars to play in Pele birthday match

ROME (R) — Cameroun World Cup veteran Roger Milla and Argentine goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea confirmed Friday they would play for a world play soccer team against Brazil to celebrate Pele's 50th birthday, organisers said. Milla, who inspired Cameroun to a first ever African place in the World Cup quarter-finals in Italy last June, and Goycochea, whose four penalty saves helped Argentina reach their second straight final, will play for the "World Stars" to be coached jointly by Germany's World Cup-winning coach Franz Beckenbauer and AC Milan's Arrigo Sacchi. Marco Van Basten of the Netherlands, Enzo Francescoli of Uruguay, Brazil's Alemao, Colombian goalkeeper Rene Higuita, Spain's Michel, Gheorghe Hagi of Romania, Belgian veteran Jan Ceulemans and England's Chris Waddle are also among those who have agreed to play in the match in Milan on Oct. 31. Argentine World Cup captain Diego Maradona and German skipper Lothar Matthaeus have said they will play but the organisers have not received official confirmations.

#### Female jockey gets 2,000th victory

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Julie Krone, the world's most successful female jockey, tallied victory no. 2,000 Friday night in the \$25,000 escaped handicap at the Meadowlands. Riding Meadow Bridge Farm's Rainbow Quartz in a 1-mile event on the main track, Krone hustled the 4-year-old Gelding out of the gate to the lead and held off all challengers to win by 1 1/2 lengths. "This is an especially important milestone for me because this has been a boring year, with the accident and all," Krone said. Krone missed the first seven months of racing this year while recovering from a complicated fracture of her left forearm sustained in a riding accident on Nov. 27, 1989. She returned to action on July 25.

#### Kenya bans Danish coach for life

NAIROBI (R) — The Kenya Football Federation (KFF) has banned a Danish coach for life for beating up a linesman during a national league match. KFF announced Thursday that Jack Johnson, coach of first division Reunion, had been banned for bringing the game in Kenya into disrepute. The federation accused Johnson of beating up a linesman during a match between his club and Rivatex in the western town of Eldoret last week. The referee stopped the match after the incident, KFF said but gave no further details. Reunion chairman Agal Arindo said: "We shall appeal against this decision immediately we get the KFF's letter." He said Johnson acted in self-defence. Johnson, described by several Kenyan soccer officials as "hot tempered" and "violent" has been banned twice for similar offences.

### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY OCTOBER 28, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

on in the world of action by your own surroundings.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) This day should be used as much as possible not only to arrange your own practical interests but also to work out a sensible plan with a business person.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) A day to consider what has been left undone by you and make a valiant effort to put things in their right places and calm an annoyed person.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 19) You would be wise to consult with an experienced associate who is able to show you just what to do to make your worldly affairs prosper.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You would be wise to consider your daily activities now and to arrange a better schedule by which you can be more efficient with your business activities.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) There is a considerable amount of confusion in your thoughts now so be most particular to gain all facts and figures on any project.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You need to stop, look and listen to the moods of family and outsiders before you try to present them into doing things the way you want.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You can be very articulate today, in speech or writing, in reducing clearly your wishes to whomever you have association come in contact.

## Meadow Star takes on field in Breeders' Cup

NEW YORK (AP) — Her purses may go to charity, but there is nothing charitable about the way Meadow Star runs.

A winner of all six of her career starts, Meadow Star took on a field of 13 other 2-year-old fillies in the \$1-million Breeders' Cup Juvenile Saturday.

"I'm not happy about meeting Meadow Star again," said trainer Joe Pierce, whose Champagne Glow has been beaten twice by Meadow Star.

The juvenile fillies, over 1 1/16 miles, was one of seven Breeders' Cup races Saturday's programme at Belmont Park, where the females have taken the spotlight.

While duel between Go For Wand and Bayakoa in the distaff was expected to grab the glory from the colts in the \$3-million classic, Meadow Star may yet prove the best of them all.

Her last time out, she beat Champagne Glow by 14 lengths in winning the Frizette at Belmont on Oct. 6.

After the Frizette, Meadow Star's owner, Trans World Airlines Chairman Carl Icahn, announced that all her future purses would be donated to the Children's Rescue Fund, a charity for homeless children founded by Icahn. The winner's share of the juvenile fillies alone is worth \$450,000 and it won't stop there.

Trainer Leroy Jolley says she most likely will be nominated for

the Kentucky Derby next year with an eye towards the Triple Crown.

"Over the weekend, I was down at Laurel, and the reaction to Mr. Icahn's statement... struck a very warm chord among racing people and racing fans," Jolley said. "Many people I had never met came up to me and said, 'best of luck with Meadow Star.' It was a very unique experience."

If Jolley can get Meadow Star to the Derby, it won't be unique. In 1980, he won the Derby with the filly Genuine Risk.

The juvenile fillies will be 1 1-16 miles, and Meadow Star, who will be ridden by Jose Santos, was made the early 3-5 favourite.

The 1 1-16 mile Juvenile was a much more wide open race after the career-ending injury to Eastern Echo. Fly So Free, who also will be ridden by Santos, was the 5-2 early choice, with Best Pal, to be ridden by Pat Valenzuela, the second choice at 3-1.

The D. Wayne Lukas-trained entry of Deposit Ticket and Fly In Ice was the 4-1 third choice.

Fly So Free's victory in the Champagne was first in a stakes and third in five starts this year. He is trained by Scotty Schuhof.

"Right now, it looks like there's one horse to beat, Fly So Free," Best Pal's trainer, Ian Jolley, said.

## IOC satisfied with progress on 1992 summer Olympics

BARCELONA (AP) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is satisfied with the progress of preparations for the 1992 summer Olympic Games in Barcelona, the group's coordinating body said Friday.

Committee chairman Gunnar Ericsson said members no longer have "butterflies in their stomachs" when thinking of what remains to be done in Barcelona before opening day on July 25.

"We can't predict the future, but we do know that the preparation for the work still to be carried out has impressed us," Ericsson told reporters.

He also said the declaration of the European Commission's veterinary commission that the four-province region of Catalonia was free of African horse sickness was "sufficient to warrant optimism" over the final decision on the venue for equestrian sports at the summer games.

There have been four outbreaks of the disease in Spain in the past three years in which

more than 1200 horses died.

Some members of the International Equestrian Federation headed by Britain's Princess Anne have expressed concern over the extent of the disease.

The group is to meet on Nov. 17-18 in Barcelona to decide whether to keep the 1992 equestrian events there.

Britain has offered to host the events if it is decided it would be too dangerous to hold them in Barcelona.

Some critics have pointed out that completing site construction on schedule is not the only Olympic-sized problem.

Barcelona, a city of 2 million, has only 15,000 hotel rooms, and most of these are filled — at premium prices — during an ordinary week.

There are 4,000 hotel rooms under construction and another 3,000 planned before July 1992, but tour operators and tourism officials worry that the figure will fall short of the needs of the 400,000 people expected in the city during the Olympics period.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNIA HIRSCH  
1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### CLUBBED INTO SUBMISSION

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ K J 5  
8 4  
K 10 7 4  
♦ Q 10 9 3

**WEST**  
♦ 8 4 3  
9 7  
A Q 6  
9 2

**EAST**  
J 10 9 5 2  
8 6 3  
A K J 8 7  
5 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ A Q 10 6 2  
7 K 7 3  
A Q J 5  
6

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Flogging a dead horse is an exercise in futility. If you can see a line is doomed to failure, cast around for a reasonable alternative.

With 16 points in high cards and a singleton in the enemy suit, South felt his hand was too good for an invitational raise. He was delighted with his dummy.

West led the king of clubs and found an excellent defense by shift-

## Becker beats Sampras; reaches Stockholm final

STOCKHOLM (R) — Boris Becker put fast-rising American teenager Pete Sampras in his place in their first encounter Saturday to reach the final of the Stockholm Open Tennis Tournament.

The German, who won the U.S. Open title in 1989, defeated the reigning U.S. champion 6-4, 6-4 in the semifinals of the \$1.1-million open which has featured 14 of the 16 top-ranked players in the world.

"He's a very good player with potential to be around for more than a year. Thank God he still has some way to go," said Becker, the world number two.

Becker, who has lost only one indoor match of 24 this year and only five in the past three years, broke the 19-year-old Californian's serve to go 3-2 up in the first set when Sampras double-faulted on the decisive point.

The American angrily hit the ball into the net afterwards in a rare show of emotion.

Sampras, ranked fifth in the world, failed to capitalise on two break points in the final game of the set and Becker produced two elegant volleys, an ace and a

lucky return to clinch the set.

Becker, who had his first taste of the lime-light when he became the youngest Wimbledon champion at the age of 17 in 1985, offered some consolation.

"I know how he feels," Becker said. "The first one is a half year's most difficult. Then you learn to live with it."

Karpov wins 7th game

NEW YORK (R) — Anatoly Karpov won the adjourned seventh game of his world title chess challenge when champion Garry Kasparov resigned Saturday.

Karpov sat slightly slumped in his chair, sad and red-faced for the last few moves of the playing session.

A source close to Karpov was baffled by the champion's collapse, explaining that he had seemed fit, relaxed and confident before the game began.

The next game, with Kasparov having the advantage of the first move, is scheduled for Monday.

Both players have two time-outs remaining which they may use at any time to postpone play.

After a complicated and puzzling manoeuvring game, Kasparov made a grave oversight that was immediately recognised as a blunder by commentators.

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South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Flogging a dead horse is an exercise in futility. If you can see a line is doomed to failure

Le docteur Nayef Goussous

## Milliardaire par delà les âges

Lorsqu'il ne pose pas du plomb sur les dents de ses patients, le Dr Nayef Goussous caresse de l'or, de l'argent, du bronze et des pierres précieuses. Dentiste à Amman, M. Goussous est aussi numismate. En dix ans, il s'est constitué une des plus belles collections existant au monde de pièces de monnaie ayant circulé dans le croissant fertile (Syrie, Liban, Palestine, Jordanie) depuis 2.000 ans. Certaines des pièces qu'il possède sont connues qu'à deux ou trois exemplaires dans le monde et M. Goussous possède parfois le plus intact de ces exemplaires. Il ne compte plus aujourd'hui le nombre de candidats au doctorat venus chez lui de pays lointains pour observer ses pièces et écouter l'histoire et les explications qu'il dispense de mémoire à l'évocation de chacune d'entre elles. Le Dr Goussous jongle avec les dates, les siècles, les invasions et les régimes qu'a connus cette région depuis 2.000 ans avec une facilité et une souplesse qui déconcertent le profane.

Il faut dire que ce personnage, car c'en est un à coup sûr, vit depuis dix ans une passion quasi amoureuse pour ces petits disques de métal qui, à travers les siècles, délivrent un message culturel, religieux, social, politique, économique et artistique unique sur l'époque où il a été frappé, foudroyé ou gravé.

«Cette passion, raconte-t-il,

est née d'un cadeau que mon père avait offert à mon oncle quand j'étais enfant: un sceau minuscule en pierre de jaspe, acheté chez un marchand d'antiquités. Alors que les adultes le regardaient dans son ensemble et le trouvaient joli, je me suis mis à le regarder de plus près, sous une loupe et à le retourner dans tous les sens. Il représentait un aigle aux ailes ouvertes avec une tête d'homme. Je me suis aperçu qu'en faisant pivoter lentement le sceau sur lui-même, des rides apparaissaient sur le visage de l'homme, qui vieillissait progressivement grâce à des traits invisibles de face mais qui apparaissaient au fur et à mesure que l'axe du regard se rapprochait de la tranche du sceau. Je m'aperçus aussi qu'en placant le sceau à la tête en bas, la tête de l'homme devenait un rocher et que les serres de l'aigle se transformaient en un bec ouvert.»

Puissante émotion que celle de se sentir tout à coup en communication avec l'auteur de cet objet d'art par delà quelques centaines de siècles d'incompréhension.

Dès lors, le Dr Goussous n'a pas consacré une minute de son temps libre à autre chose qu'à l'acquisition de sceaux et de pièces anciennes et à leur étude en détail pour en découvrir le message, caché par l'artiste, estompé par l'usure du temps ou rendu difficilement compréhensible.

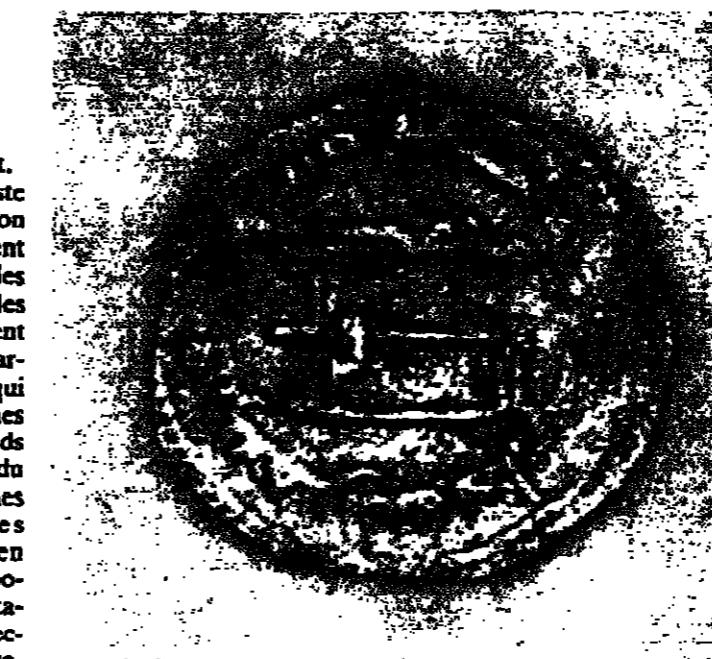
Il est stupéfiant de voir aussi comme la rectitude des traits sur des gravures aussi minuscules résiste à un grossissement par cinq ou par dix, sans que le moindre défaut n'apparaisse.

«Chaque pièce est une histoire» aime à dire Nayef Goussous. Et, en effet, chaque fois qu'il en prend une et nous en explique les détails, on a le sentiment de plonger avec lui dans un autre univers en remontant le temps. Le plaisir qu'on éprouve à tenir une épaisse pièce de bronze, dont le poids au creux de la main donne une impression de richesse et de puissance, se double de celui de savoir qu'il y a bien longtemps d'autres hommes ont eu le même

plaisir avec le même objet.

La collection du dentiste numismate comporte environ 4.000 pièces, soigneusement rangées par époques dans des tiroirs appropriés. Pour se les procurer, il fait régulièrement le tour de la dizaine de marchands existant à Amman, qui s'approvisionnent eux-mêmes chez les différents marchands du territoire jordanien et du croissant fertile, auxquels les Bédouins vendent les trouvailles qu'ils font en creusant aux endroits supposés avoir abrité des habitations antiques. «Une collection en appelle une autre», explique le Dr Goussous en ouvrant un tiroir rempli de perles et de morceaux de silex taillés. Lorsqu'un de mes fournisseurs bédouins n'a que des perles à m'offrir le jour où je passe le voir, il me faut bien les lui acheter, sans quoi il refusera, la fois suivante, de me vendre une pièce qui m'intéresse.

Le Dr Goussous ne peut même pas vendre les pièces de monnaie qu'il a en double, sous peine de perdre ses marchands. «Lorsque je vois une pièce que j'ai déjà mais en meilleur état, je ne peux pas ne pas l'acheter, explique-



t-il. Mais je ne peux pas me débarrasser de l'autre en la vendant, car aussitôt les marchands m'accuseront de profiter d'eux et de faire du bénéfice sur leur dos en jouant les revendeurs.

Son atout face aux marchands, par rapport aux banques jordanaines qui constituent leurs propres collections, c'est qu'il est indépendant et n'a pas de multiples autorisations administratives à demander pour agir: ce qu'il voit et qu'il n'a pas, il l'achète immédiatement, au meilleur prix, sans attendre qu'un autre acheteur se présente. Connus maintenant pour son honnêteté et sa compétence, il est appelé le premier par la plupart des marchands lorsqu'ils trouvent une pièce rare afin qu'il leur dise sa valeur et l'achète si elle manque à sa collection.

Tout irait pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes si, depuis quelques temps, les pièces ne se faisaient pas curieusement plus rares. Il semblerait que l'assouplissement du régime des frontières entre la Jordanie et la Cisjordanie il y a cinq ans ait donné naissance à un trafic consistant pour les Bédouins à vendre à prix élevé leurs pièces aux Américains par l'intermédiaire des Israéliens. Ainsi, Nayef Goussous se voit contraint parfois, pour compléter sa collection, d'acheter au prix fort des pièces venues d'ici, aux Etats-Unis ou à Londres.

Regrettant ces spéculations, il tente de mettre de l'ordre dans ses pièces, ses perles, ses photographies et les 220 livres qui l'aident à comprendre le sens des gravures... mais rien à faire: la maison est devenue trop petite.

Depuis dix ans qu'il convertit son argent en monnaies n'ayant plus cours depuis des siècles, le Dr Goussous est un milliardaire. Un milliardaire de connaissances, d'années et de passion: la seule vraie richesse; celle que l'on partage.

Jean-Marc Bordes



Grâce à cinq fois ce sceau qui représente un jeune soldat se révèle contentant quatre autres figures: deux hommes barbus dans le casque et deux visages imberbes dans l'épée et la poitrine du soldat.

## LA SEMAINE...

de Suleiman Sweiss

### Assez de discours!



Depuis quelques semaines, de plus en plus de Jordaniens se plaignent de l'excès de verbalisme dans notre vie nationale. Dès le début de ce qu'on appelle la crise du Golfe, des dizaines de meetings populaires ont été organisés par des forces politiques, des centaines de communiqués et de déclarations ont été publiés par des partis, des syndicats et d'autres associations socio-professionnelles. Le leitmotiv en est presque toujours le même: affirmer le soutien des Jordaniens à l'Irak, dénoncer l'occupation de la péninsule arabe et du Golfe par les troupes américaines et atlantistes et appeler à la mobilisation générale. Il est certain que les centaines de milliers de Jordaniens qui ont participé aux rassemblements exprimaient leurs sentiments et leur détermination à défendre les causes arabes. Il est vrai aussi que l'atmosphère d'ouverture démocratique donne l'occasion aux partis politiques pour la première fois depuis deux décennies d'exercer leur influence sur les masses. Il est normal qu'en profit et qu'on pratique cette forme de liberté, toute nouvelle pour de nombreux Jordaniens.

Mais, au fil des semaines, la «mode» des meetings a pris des proportions démesurées. Il y a eu des excès: un parti politique a publié des annonces dans les journaux-photos à l'appui pour dire que trente mille personnes avaient participé à son meeting. Quelques jours plus tard, un autre parti s'est senti agressé: il a fait publier une annonce toujours avec photos pour dire que soixante-dix mille personnes avaient assisté à son meeting. Cette surenchère est bien triste.

«A-t-on besoin de centaines de meetings et de banderoles pour dire que nous sommes solidaires de l'Irak?», se demandent ironiquement des confrères. Même la dénonciation des crimes israéliens commis récemment n'airait plus l'attention dans cette cacophonie. Un meeting a été organisé la semaine dernière à ce propos au stade international d'Amman, mais le public est venu peu nombreux: dix mille personnes dans un lieu qui peut en accueillir cinquante mille!

Les discours et les communiqués deviennent révoltants, d'autant plus que tout le monde s'accorde à dire qu'en état de guerre, la Jordanie sera la première victime et qu'Israël ne cache pas ses intentions agressives et expansionnistes à son égard. L'embargo économique est presque imposé sur notre pays autant que sur l'Irak sans justification. Nous nous heurtons à un grand nombre de difficultés qu'on ne peut pas résoudre par des paroles. Certes, des mesures d'austérité ont été prises par le gouvernement. De même, l'entraînement à la défense civile et la multiplication du nombre de centres de l'armée populaire s'accélèrent, mais cela reste encore très insuffisant par rapport aux dangers, aux besoins et à la panoplie de mesures possibles. Nous devons dire les choses franchement et clairement. Il nous manque une politique globale et cohérente pour défendre le pays. Il nous manque un plan qui définit une rôle à chaque citoyen pour défendre son pays. Nous n'avons pas assez d'abris encore. Nous manquons encore d'expérience pour affronter les situations d'urgence. Il nous faut peut-être des répétitions. Qu'attendons-nous? Le front économique est aussi vital que le front militaire. A ce jour, nous avons élaboré un plan d'urgence pour le secteur agricole qui portera ses fruits dans un an. Qu'allons-nous faire pour les autres secteurs? Nous devons relever le défi par l'action et je dirai même par l'action rapide. Les difficultés actuelles pourraient être une chance de guérir notre pays d'un grand nombre des maladies dont il souffre depuis tant d'années. C'est le moment de montrer notre courage, notre intelligence et notre détermination... à condition qu'on abandonne les discours!

## Le nouvel ordre arabe (suite)

Le président Bush et Sharif de Jordanie décident de se rencontrer pour créer un nouvel ordre arabe, comparable avec le nouvel ordre mondial visant à réaliser la justice et l'égalité de par le monde.

Lors de leur première rencontre, ils s'étaient entendus sur la réunification des Etats arabes en trois fédérations: l'Union de l'Afrique du Nord, celle de la Mer Rouge et celle du Croissant Fertile, ainsi que sur les formes des régimes politiques et économiques dans ces fédérations.

La rencontre d'aujourd'hui était destinée à s'entendre sur la sécurité de l'Etat hébreu, sur le problème des niveaux de production et de prix du pétrole, ainsi que sur certains autres problèmes qui concernaient à préoccupé Bush.

Concernant le soi-disant problème de la sécurité d'Israël, Sharif fit valoir, qu'une fois les frontières de cet Etat bien définies, il ne pouvait plus y avoir aucun problème du côté des Arabes: pour les Palestiniens en particulier, il n'y avait véritablement de problème que tant que ceux-ci n'avaient pas de patrie et tant qu'ils étaient empêchés d'aller en Palestine. Mais devenant citoyens à part entière d'une grande fédération, pourquoi chicannerait-ils pour quelques centaines de kilomètres carrés, alors qu'ils auraient le droit d'aller visiter leur terre natale (en touristes au moins) quand bon leur semblerait?

«Les Allemands, ajouta-t-il, n'ont pas accepté récemment d'oublier plusieurs dizaines de milliers de kilomètres carrés qui faisaient jadis partie des territoires du Reich».

Néanmoins, concut Sharif, l'intégrité et la sécurité de tous les lieux saints de l'islam et de la chrétienté devront

être absolument garanties, ainsi que la liberté totale de culte pour toutes les religions.»

Bush acquiesça. «Le vrai danger ne provient certainement plus des Arabes», pensait-il. Néanmoins, les Sionistes seront bien obligés d'oublier leur projet du «Grand Israël» lorsqu'ils seront entourés de puissants voisins! D'ailleurs, il me paraît certain qu'Israël elle-même finira par demander à s'intégrer à l'un ou à l'autre de ses Etats voisins, l'Union du Croissant Fertile vraisemblablement, car l'avenir n'est pas aux petits Etats.»

Il faut rappeler que Sharif avait présenté lors de la première réunion un projet (accompagné d'un programme informatique) qui visait à déterminer le niveau de production obligatoire dans chaque champ pétrolier connu, ainsi que le prix du baril des différentes qualités de brut.

D'après la proposition de Sharif, le pétrole, patrimoine humain irremplaçable, devait subister éternellement. Le niveau de production annuel devrait être fixé au cinquante (au plus) de l'ensemble des réserves connues.

Ainsi, si de nouvelles réserves n'étaient pas découvertes durant l'année, le niveau de production de l'année suivante devrait diminuer d'un peu moins de 2%.

Quant aux prix du pétrole, ils ne devraient pas suivre (selon le projet jordanien) les lois classiques de l'offre et de la demande. Ils seraient déterminés par le programme en fonction des prix de trois cents produits alimentaires, minéraux et industriels, ainsi d'ailleurs qu'en fonction de la qualité propre du brut.

En plus, d'après le programme, chaque pays aurait

droit à une quote-part de la production mondiale globale, déterminée en fonction du nombre de ses habitants, de ses particularités climatiques et du degré de son développement. Deux cents indices relatifs à chacun des pays du globe devaient être fournis à l'ordinateur (et remis régulièrement à jour) pour lui permettre de déterminer ces différentes quote-parts.

Ayant fait étudier le projet jordanien par ses experts et ceux de ses alliés et amis, Bush ne trouva rien à y redire: il l'accepta et il devint par la suite partie intégrante de la Charte des Nations-Unies.

«Le régime politico-économique que vous avez préconisé lors de notre dernière réunion ne pourra pas fonctionner d'une façon satisfaisante tant que le favoritisme et la corruption continueront à régner. Que proposez-vous pour les combattre?», demanda Bush.

«Tous les postes gouvernementaux et privés seront pourvus par voie de concours. Des tribunaux, à l'échelle départementale, et fédérale, seront créés pour statuer, gracieusement et dans les plus brefs délais, sur les plaintes concernant le favoritisme ou toute autre forme de ségrégation. Les personnes reconnues coupables de l'un ou l'autre de ces méfaits seront très sévèrement punies», répondit Sharif. Il ajouta: «Quant au problème de la corruption, il disparaîtra certainement lorsque la fonction publique deviendra un privilège et non plus un refuge de ratés, et lorsque les employés seront payés suffisamment pour qu'ils puissent avoir avec leurs familles un niveau de vie acceptable. De toute façon, la corruption sera assimilée à la haute trahison, et des peines

extrêmement sévères la puniront.»

Un dernier problème tracassait encore Bush. Il craignait que le fondamentalisme religieux ne s'instaurât dans les nouveaux pays à très forte majorité musulmane.

Sharif, quoique musulman convaincu, avait personnellement en horreur le fondamentalisme religieux, qu'il savait avoir toujours été encouragé activement par Israël et par les agents de l'imperialisme révolu.

Comme l'avait d'ailleurs affirmé le Prophète, être croyant pour Sharif, consistait surtout à se comporter dans la vie courante suivant les principes moraux de la religion; en particulier, il méprisait au plus haut point tous les Tartuffes et les Pharisiens qui manifestaient en public une piété sans borne, alors qu'en secret ils ne se gênaient nullement pour mentir, voler, envier, être intolérants ou commettre l'adultére; ceux-ci étaient les instigateurs les plus virulents du fondamentalisme!

«L'islam, malgré l'opinion que le sionisme a su répandre en Occident, est avant tout la religion de la tolérance. Si le fondamentalisme a pu y trouver sa voie à travers l'ignorance, la misère et le désespoir et la frustration, c'est bien en supprimant ces méfaits, ainsi que par une meilleure éducation scolaire et médiaque, que ce fléau sera complètement déraciné», finit-il par dire.

Les deux hommes décidèrent de se réunir une semaine plus tard pour discuter du problème qui tenait tant au cœur de Sharif, celui de l'endiguement de l'explosion démographique.

Sabri Farah

## EN BREF

Eau. La crise du Golfe a aggravé le problème de l'eau potable en Jordanie, qui a dû consommer des millions de mètres cubes pour subvenir aux besoins de plus de 800.000 réfugiés qui ont officiellement transité sur son territoire depuis le début de cette crise. Cette quantité d'eau a été puisée dans les réserves de la Jordanie qui maintenant atteignent leur ligne rouge. Selon le ministre de l'eau et de l'irrigation, Daoud Khalaf, la Jordanie aura besoin en l'an 2005 de 340 millions de mètres cubes d'eau de plus pour faire face à l'augmentation de la consommation, actuellement estimée à 730 millions de mètres cubes. La construction d'une dizaine de barrages pour la collecte des eaux de pluie est envisagée dans le cadre d'une stratégie sur quinze ans afin de répondre aux besoins futurs du royaume.

Territoires. Les Palestiniens des territoires occupés ont sorti les couleurs cette semaine, tuant trois Israéliens et en blessant neuf autres, créant ainsi un lourd sentiment d'insécurité au sein de la population israélienne. Les dirigeants palestiniens des territoires occupés ont unanimement affirmé que ces attaques au couteau et même à la bâche étaient des actes isolés de Palestiniens accusés au désespoir par l'impassé politique et la répression accrue. De leur côté, les autorités israéliennes ont prononcé pour quelques jours l'interdiction de séjour en Israël pour les 1,5 millions de Palestiniens confinés en Cisjordanie et dans la bande de Gaza. Elles ont également autorisé les militaires et les civils israéliens qui se sentaient menacés à faire feu sur les Palestiniens qui leur jetaient des pierres. Dans le même temps, Israël a refusé une nouvelle fois de recevoir une mission d'enquête de l'ONU sur la fusillade de l'espagnole des mosquées, au lendemain d'une nouvelle résolution de l'ONU «déplorant» son rejet de tout contact avec une mission du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, appuyée par une lettre de George Bush vivant Israël à accueillir cette mission. La commission d'enquête israélienne, elle, a remis son rapport sur ces événements au Premier ministre Yitzhak Shamir. Elle y critique la police pour n'avoir pas pris de mesures préventives en concentrant ses forces sur l'espagnole des mosquées et n'avoir pas déclenché l'état d'alerte lorsque la situation s'est dégradée. Elle en conclut que la vie des policiers sur le terrain était en danger, ce qui les a conduit à tirer sur les Palestiniens qui leur jetaient des pierres.

Liban. Le ministre libanais Moshen Dalloul a affirmé jeudi que les organisations armées palestiniennes ne sont accueillies mais concernées par le retrait des milices de Beyrouth et de ses banlieues, décidés la veille par le conseil des ministres. «La question palestinienne sera réglée ultérieurement et des contacts appropriés seront pris», a-t-il ajouté en soulignant qu'il sera interdit à un Palestinien de sortir armé des camps ou dans le grand Beyrouth. Il répondait ainsi aux propos de l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Damas, affirmant que les groupes armés palestiniens opérant au Liban devaient être démantelés dans le cadre de la dissolution dans les six mois des milices libanaises. Le représentant personnel de Yasser Arafat au Liban, Zeid Webbé, avait estimé jeudi que la présence armée palestinienne au Liban a une spécificité et ne peut être assimilée à celle d'une milice. 350.000 Palestiniens vivent au Liban et les organisations palestiniennes disposent d'une dizaine de milliers de combattants, notamment au Liban sud.

Cha'moun. Huit jours après la chute du général libanais Michel Aoun, son plus puissant soutien politique, Dany Cha'moun, 56 ans, a été assassiné avec des membres de sa famille dimanche par un commando à son domicile près de Beyrouth. Chrétien maronite, fils de l'ancien président Camille Cha'moun - haute figure de la politique libanaise -, Dany Cha'moun présidait le Parti National Libéral (PNL) depuis 1985 et le Nouveau Front Libanais (NFL), un mouvement de soutien au général Aoun créé en mars 1990. Plusieurs milliers de Libanais ont participé aux funérailles de Dany Cha'moun et de sa famille mercredi au village de Deir al-Kamar dans la montagne du Chouf, sous la conduite du chef druze

Portrait d'un homme d'affaires français

## Antoine Riboud: un PDG inclassable

Dans un livre récent, Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, patron du groupe de presse «Expansion», et sa femme Perla, décrivent «Le métier de Patron» (paru chez Fayard) et tracent à cette occasion le portrait d'une dizaine de grands patrons français. Parmi ceux-ci Antoine Riboud, PDG de BSN, le numéro 1 français de l'agro-alimentaire, est certainement le plus étonnant, le plus inclassable.

Pour Antoine Riboud, c'est simple: il y a deux catégories de gens: «Ceux qui prennent des douches et ceux qui prennent des bains». Lui, il est «bain». C'est là que, le matin, il trouve ses meilleures idées. Et c'est donc dans son bain qu'il a eu la meilleure idée de sa vie: passer du contentant... au contentant.

Antoine Riboud avait commencé par diriger une entreprise de fabrication de verre (Boussousois-Souchon-Neuvezel: BSN). En 1968, le jeune PDG montre déjà qu'il voit grand en lançant une OPA contre le «numéro 1 du verre», Saint-Gobain. C'est l'échec. Mais vite renoué par Riboud qui déclare que cet échec... fut la chance de sa vie!

Il raconte en effet, non sans jubilation: «Qu'est ce que je vois? Que Carrefour, les grandes surfaces, sont en train d'attirer les ménages à la périphérie des villes. S'ils veulent vendre du liquide, ils vont devoir renoncer au système de la bouteille consignée (c'est à dire au verre BSN...)». Qu'est-ce qu'ils vont faire? De l'emballage perdu, des emballages tous azimuts: plastique, carton, tôle, et là je n'y connais rien! Je vais tout de même pas me lancer dans le papier, la sidérurgie et la chimie!»

C'est alors qu'il a sa grande idée: passer de l'industrie lourde du verre aux produits alimentaires de grande consommation. Du contentant au contenu, donc. Ca, il peut le faire. Car, comme fournisseur, BSN est en relation avec tous les brasseurs, confiseurs, producteurs d'eau minérale de France. Antoine Riboud va donc dans ce sens et rachète à tour de bras.

PASSEZ-MOI MON FRANCAIS

La rubrique de Flavia Romero

### Humanité

Ave Egeria,

Quatre hommes armés sont entrés à l'aube dans la maison de Dani Sham'oun et l'ont tué. C'est un crime, un geste maléfique, mais vue la sauvagerie de la guerre et surtout de la guerre civile, c'est un geste qui aurait pu être, malheureusement, qualifié d'«normal». Mais ces quatre assassins ont tué sa femme et ses enfants aussi: deux garçons de moins de dix ans. Quelle haine, quelle rancune, quelle frustration, quel fanatisme ou pire encore, quelle indifférence ont pu armer la main et le cœur des quatre hommes pour leur permettre de perpétrer ce geste? Je pense à mon père que j'ai souvent vu soucier, discuter avec ses collaborateurs et étudier jusque tard dans la nuit parce qu'un malade présentait des symptômes ambiguës ou ne répondait pas comme il fallait aux traitements. Et souvent le malade était un pauvre bougre presque illétré, un de ceux qui sont chair à canon pour les fauteurs de guerre, un numéro qui «ne connaît pas». Est-ce que mon père était un «imbécile» de s'en faire autant pour une vie humaine? Je revis ses beaux yeux intelligents, je pense à son dévouement, à ses capacités, à sa culture. Je pense à une lettre que j'ai trouvée dans son portefeuille quand il est mort. Il n'en avait jamais parlé à personne. Vieille page jaune, remplie de l'écriture de sa mère. La lettre datait du jour où mon père s'était inscrit à la faculté de médecine et grand'mère lui demandait de bien réfléchir à ce qu'il faisait. Son choix impliquait qu'il accepte son futur métier comme une mission et il ne devait jamais profiter du désespoir impuissant du malade et de sa famille pour s'enrichir. Elle aussi une «imbécile»? Et pourtant, je me la rappelle forte, capable, intelligente et généreuse. Qu'est-ce qui fait la différence entre mon père, sa mère et les quatre assassins de Sham'oun?

J'ai lu «By way of deception». L'histoire du chauffeur de Yasser Arafat m'a bouleversé. Cet homme qui a regardé son patron dans le blanc des yeux chaque jour, du matin au soir, avait été étudiant de philosophie; sa conversation pouvait donc avoir quelque intérêt; il n'était pas seulement le chauffeur et l'homme de confiance, mais l'ami, le confident du leader palestinien. Et tous les jours de sa vie, pendant des années, il l'a trahi. Pour de l'argent. Mon Dieu, nous sommes tous faibles, et rares sont ceux qui ne céderaient pas à la torture et aux chantages immorales. Pierre a trahi par lâcheté une fois, et il a voulu payer. Judas a trahi par avidité, une fois, et n'a pas été capable de vivre avec sa faute. «Imbéciles» eux aussi pour avoir connu le remords et le poids du péché? «Imbéciles» si on les compare à cet homme qui a trahi systématiquement, avec froideur, pendant si longtemps?

Il y a quelques années, j'ai connu un des hommes les plus riches du monde et sa femme. Sa fortune, on le sait maintenant, a été accumulée par tous les moyens: la trahison de son peuple et les trahis qui provoquent la mort de tant d'hommes. Je suis proverbialement distraite et ne lis pas les journaux ni les revues: le nom du type ne me disait absolument rien. Devant mon regard vide, les personnes qui voulaient me le présenter ont pensé que je jouais les super-snobs. Ce n'était que bête ignorance. J'ai serré la main du couple. Elle qui en principe est belle m'a semblé seulement terriblement triste. Elle portait une coiffure de soixante centimètres de haut et une robe qui, je suppose, sortait d'un très grand atelier de couture, mais qui donnait l'impression d'un vrai arrangement bien que mal par la midinettes du coin tellement la solitude et la tristesse de qui la portait sentaient fort. C'était une aura épaisse qui l'entourait. Quelque chose en elle vivait encore, mais à peine, râlant, bien en déçue de la possibilité d'appeler au secours. Regarder son mari dans les yeux a été comme se heurter la tête contre une paroi de granit en arrivant à 300 km/h en moto-cyclette. Nous n'avons vraiment pas pu nous sourire: lui parce qu'il ne voyait aucune raison de le faire à quelqu'un qui ne lui était d'aucune utilité pratique, et moi parce que j'avais rencontré un trou noir. Et les trous noirs font très peur. Je l'ai tout de suite imaginé faisant du macramé avec les boyaux de sa grand'mère pour peu que cela ait pu augmenter son pouvoir d'achat.

Il y a quelque chose de terriblement grossier, informe et primitif dans tous ces gens-là. Ils sont façonnés à coups de hache. Nous en sommes encore à la mythologie, dans laquelle Géa, déesse mère, engendre par le Chaos les Titans et les Cyclopes, violents et antropophages.

Si n'étaient les personnes heureusement nombreuses dont l'esprit et l'âme sont taillés avec le soin et la délicatesse d'une pierre précieuse, j'aurais honte d'appartenir au genre humain. Il me faut m'accrocher de toutes mes forces à mon acte de foi et vouloir croire que, malgré les assassins de Sham'oun et tant d'autres, l'Harmonie Suprême aura raison du désordre, de la laideur et de l'infamie.

Vale, Egeria!



selon sa propre définition. Le premier rond c'est le rond central (quatre personnes, dont lui) où se décide la stratégie. Autour, le deuxième rond réunit les neuf directeurs de branches (biscuits, bière, eaux minérales...). C'est le secteur opérationnel. Le troisième «rond» regroupe les quarante-sept directeurs de départements.

Avantage de cette structure: beaucoup d'autonomie. «Il faut que les gens s'amusent, qu'ils gèrent leurs affaires comme si c'était leur propre boîte». En revanche, les responsabilités sont clairement définies: «Seul le rond central (stratégie) peut décider où on met de l'argent. Les grands choix, les grands équilibres - donner la priorité aux marchés européens ou aux Etats-Unis, racheter une grosse société, défendre BSN contre les OPA - cela ne peut évidemment pas se déléguer». Et Antoine Riboud conclut: «Je décentralise la fierté et je centralise les finances».

Grâce à cette organisation bien conçue, toujours en mouvement, BSN est devenue une des plus florissantes entreprises françaises.

A part ses idées «geniales», que, tel Archimète, il trouve dans son bain, comment fonctionne Antoine Riboud? «Comme un bûcher. Un bûcher c'est quelque chose qui absorbe tout ce qui passe. Moi, j'ai un cerveau bûcher. Je passe ma vie à écouter et je retiens tout ce que j'entends.» Une des clés du personnage c'est en effet la curiosité: «Il veut tout savoir sur tout ce qui bouge».

Pour cela, il y a la valise de documents qu'il emporte chaque week-end. Il y a surtout le téléphone: «Je vis par le téléphone. Tout le monde sait que l'on peut m'appeler chez moi à partir de huit heures moins le quart, 365 jours par an». De fait, collaborateurs ou amis, tout le monde sera écouté avec la même attention. «Il ne fait jamais semblant d'avoir compris» note un proche. Enfin, il y a les trois avions Mystère-10 de BSN qu'il utilise 300 heures par an. Lisan, écoutant, voyageant énormément, Antoine Riboud finit par tout savoir sur tout.

Une autre caractéristique de ce PDG globe-trotter, inséparable de sa curiosité insatiable, c'est bien sûr la mobilité. Il ignore la routine, «révènante tout à chaque instant». Rien n'est figé avec lui, ni les structures, ni les hommes. De cette mobilité, de cette habileté de la bureaucratie, l'entreprise BSN est la première à profiter; son PDG lui évite la scierose, garantit son renouvellement permanent. Riboud «veille, réveille, questionne inlassablement, pratiquant une sorte de ping-pong mental qui empêche les gens de s'assoupir».

Si BSN est devenu de Nestlé français c'est précisément grâce à la souplesse d'organisation que lui a donné son PDG. Le principe, c'est celui des «ronds concentriques communiquants»

Gilles Rousset

### BSN: une stratégie planétaire

Avec un chiffre d'affaires de 49 milliards de francs (contre 42,2 milliards en 1988), BSN a encore consolidé en 1989 sa position de troisième groupe alimentaire européen, grâce à une politique d'acquisitions et de rapprochements menée de main de maître.

C'est ainsi que BSN était devenu le premier producteur mondial de yaourts, en fusionnant, en 1973, avec Gervais-Dazone, le «grand» de l'industrie alimentaire française.

La litanie des titres de BSN est impressionnante: premier producteur mondial de produits laitiers frais; deuxième fabricant européen de pâtes alimentaires; troisième groupe biscuitier dans le monde; deuxième brasseur européen; premier producteur mondial d'eaux minérales; troisième producteur de Champagne dans le monde; second en Europe pour la production de bouteilles et de flacons - grâce à la verrerie la plus moderne du monde, installée à Gironcourt, dans les Vosges.

Désormais implanté sur les cinq continents, BSN (42.000 personnes sur 150 sites de production) regroupe plus de cent marques parmi les plus prestigieuses dans le monde. Elle vend des yaourts aux Chinois et aux Japonais, de l'eau minérale aux Américains, de la bière aux Italiens, des biscuits aux Indiens, du Champagne au monde entier.

En 1988-89, le groupe a dévoré les sociétés biscuitières, Belin en France, Saiva en Italie, Jacob's en Angleterre, les pâtes La Famiglia en Espagne.

Les responsables de BSN ont été les premiers à participer à la ruée vers l'est des entreprises occidentales. Ils installent actuellement, dans le nord de l'ancienne Allemagne de l'est, une usine de yaourts, de fromages frais et de desserts. Ils mettent au point en Hongrie un accord de coopération avec le principal groupe laitier du pays.

Enfin, dernières acquisitions et non des moindres, le rachat au groupe américain Nabisco de ses sociétés installées en Nouvelle-Zélande, à Singapour, en Malaisie et à Hong-Kong.

Il s'agit maintenant de digérer tout cela. Ce à quoi s'emploie le groupe actuellement. Avec la ferme intention de poursuivre une stratégie de conquête de marchés, épaulée par des efforts de recherche et d'innovation. Pour atteindre, en 1992, l'objectif fixé par Antoine Riboud: que BSN puisse satisfaire le plus grand marché du monde, soit 335 millions d'Européens, si l'on inclut dans la CEE les Allemands de l'est. Un formidable tremplin pour une stratégie planétaire.

Pierre-Albert Lambert

Anciens, «Le Jourdain» a le plaisir de vous annoncer la naissance de l'association des anciens étudiants jordaniens en France, qui tiendra sa première réunion au siège du CERMOC (près du service économique de l'ambassade de France, à Jérusalem), le samedi 3 novembre à 17h. Toutes les personnes concernées y sont les bienvenues.

## A L'AFFICHE

### FOCUS

#### Cinéma et musique

#### Les sonorités du silence

D'emblée, il y a peu de raisons pour que le film d'Abel Gance «Un grand amour de Beethoven» nous captive. L'intrigue en est banale, le jeu largement guindé et, en tant que reconstitution historique, il nous livre trop peu sur le contexte culturel du grand musicien pour nous mettre dans l'ambiance de son époque.

Il y a tout de même de quoi s'instruire pour le cinéphile abordant pour la première fois une œuvre d'Abel Gance (1889-1981). Un grand amour de Beethoven - au Centre culturel français, le lundi 29 octobre - a des choses à nous dire sur ce grand maître du cinéma muet et l'un des pionniers de l'extension du langage cinématographique. On peut constater son goût (les sujets grandioses, qu'il qualifiait de «destin exemplaires»), son art (le montage rapide) et ses essais dans le domaine sonore.

A l'égard de sa conception, cette biographie musicale à laquelle il était très attaché est ironiquement sabotée par son propre scénariste. A travers ce «destin exemplaire», Abel Gance voulait nous présenter un homme ayant réussi à vivre son art malgré des circonstances épouvantables, mais la tentative d'accoupler cette idée avec un intérêt romantique et de donner une place centrale à un amour avorté affaiblit considérablement l'œuvre. Elle l'enlève dans une sentimentalité larmoyante et nous dévie d'une tragédie infernale: la surdité qui affligea ce musicien de génie.

L'intéressant, en revanche, est ce qu'il y a de manqué dans cette œuvre. L'intrigue mélodramatique prend malheureusement le dessus sur une tentative passionnante qui aurait pu être le vrai sujet du film et sur lequel Gance ne brâque les lumières que momentanément. Ces moments fugaces dépeignent le portrait d'un musicien souffrant d'une surdité gagnante qui retrouvera l'inspiration dans les images de la vie qui l'entourent, et qui deviennent sa seule fenêtre sensorielle. C'est dans les séquences où Gance s'engage à développer ce thème que le film se débarrasse de toute sentimentalité et prend un vrai essor, nous confrontant avec du cinéma pur. Par un montage charoyant, exécuté à allure vertigineuse, il nous définit les sonorités du silence. La symphonie émanant de la bande sonore ne sera qu'un approfondissement du monde intérieur du musicien tourmenté.

Tourné en 1936, «Un grand amour de Beethoven» était loin d'être la première expérience sonore d'Abel Gance. Il avait fait preuve d'un grand intérêt pour le son avant même que la bande sonore soit introduite dans le cinéma en 1927, donnant naissance au film parlant. Même à l'ère du muet - neuf ans avant cette introduction - le son faisait pour lui partie intégrante de l'image et c'est un de ses premiers films cherchant à réunir la musique et le cinéma. La dixième (1918), qui l'établit comme un des plus importants réalisateurs de son temps. A l'époque, il se lance dans l'inattendu. Jusqu'ici, les producteurs considéraient la musique, jouée dans la salle au piano ou par un orchestre, comme un simple accompagnement de l'animation de l'image, qui avait aussi le mérite de noyer l'horrible fracas du projecteur. Mais Abel Gance commanda une musique dont l'objectif était éminemment artistique. Les partitions qu'il commanda à Michel-Maurice Lévy devaient nous instruire sur l'état d'âme du personnage principal de l'intrigue, un compositeur; exprimer ses émotions et même faire le lien entre les comportements des autres personnages à son égard. Autrement dit, la musique assuma un rôle dramatique de premier ordre. Dans cet emploi de la partition, Gance fut un précurseur.

On retrouve dans «Un grand amour de Beethoven» ces trois éléments, mais ce qui était d'envergure dans le muet est réduit, dans le parlant, au banal, notamment dans les scènes qui impliquent que certaines compositions musicales furent inspirées par l'amour d'une femme. Il y a du faux dans la note. Que la musique soit directement liée à cette émotion est néi en partie par le jeu de Harry Bauer, dont le Beethoven est plus préoccupé par les notes tourbillonnant dans sa tête que par l'amour. Dans ces scènes, l'interprète se trouve écartelé entre les exigences lyriques de son réalisateur et l'instinct qui lui dit que la musique de ce Beethoven avait d'autres sources d'inspiration.

Ce lyrisme -une caractéristique d'Abel Gance- suggère que Beethoven chancelant entre la femme qu'il aime mais qui déçoit ses espoirs, et une amante fidèle pour qui il ne ressent que de l'affection, et auprès de laquelle il se réfugie dans ses moments les plus désespérés. L'autre expression de ce lyrisme est reflétée par le jeu que Gance donna à ses deux interprètes, Annie Ducaux (la fidèle, Thérèse de Brunswick) et Jany Holt (Juliette de Galles, le grand amour). Il nous semblera exagéré et artificiel si on néglige de l'inscrire dans une tradition du cinéma muet, qui veut que tout comble d'émotions soit stylisé.

En présentant Abel Gance dans la série «Image et musique» avec «Un grand amour de Beethoven», le Centre culturel français ne donne pas au cinéphile une vraie idée de l'accomplissement du cinéaste dans le domaine sonore. L'exemple idéal serait plutôt un film qu'il tourna muet en 1927 et sonora en 1934, Napoléon vu par Abel Gance. Il chercha en effet à doter son Napoléon d'une distribution spatiale du son digne de son sujet épique. Sa trouvaille s'appelait la «perspective sonore», elle constituait les débuts du son stéréophonique au cinéma. Le verrra-t-on bientôt?

Sami Kamal

### EXPOSITIONS

Sciences. Le Centre britannique propose une exposition consacrée aux «parcs scientifiques». Ces parcs offrent pour les sociétés existantes et nouvelles utilisant la haute technologie, un environnement dans lequel elles peuvent avoir accès facilement aux recherches de pointe menées par les instituts les plus réputés.

Centre britannique, jusqu'au 31 octobre.

Architecture. Présentation photographique d'une sélection d'ouvrages (habitations, universités, villages de vacances, ponts, etc...) construits récemment aux quatre coins du monde par des architectes français.

Centre Culturel français, jusqu'à la fin du mois.

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1990

17h30 - Télémag policier de la série «Copains».

19h00 - Le Journal.

19h15 - Carnet de notes. Extraits de musique classique.

LUNDI

18h00 - L'oiseau des mers. Dessin animé.

18h10 - Denver, le dernier dinosaure. Dessin animé.

18h15 - Ce n'est pas du cinéma. Série sur les techniques du cinéma depuis l'époque de Charlie Chaplin.

19h00 - Le Journal.

19h15 - Magazine sportif hebdomadaire.

MARDI

18h00 - Scientifids. Les concepts scientifiques de base, manipulés par des enfants à travers des expériences simples. Cette semaine: les couleurs.

18h10 - L'école des fans. Des enfants interprètent le répertoire d'un chanteur célèbre, sous la houlette de Jacques Martin. Cette semaine: les meilleures moments de l'émission en 19

## Soviet miners set up first independent national union

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet coal miners have set up the first national trade union independent of the state and have threatened to call a strike unless the government improves their working conditions, media reports said Saturday. After a five-day meeting in the Ukrainian mining centre of Donetsk, coal miners' representatives voted Friday night to form the independent miners' union and elected an executive to prepare the first congress. Miners now have the choice of joining the new union or staying with the official one, the Communist Party daily Pravda said. The formation of an independent union is a major blow to the official miners' union, which has long been a mechanism for the implementation of Communist Party and government decisions. Delegates from leading mining areas demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhikov, government and threatened a civil disobedience campaign in December if grievances were not dealt with, the official TASS news agency reported. "And a general strike could not be ruled out," TASS said.

The new commercial exchange rate for the rouble will go into effect Nov. 1, cutting the value of the Soviet currency by nearly 70 per cent to spur exports and reduce imports, according to a decree published in the government newspaper *Izvestia*.

A second decree signed by Gorbachev permits Soviet citizens to buy shares in enterprises, purchase bonds and hold other securities, either singly or in registered groups, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported.

That decree also says foreign investors can establish enterprises in the Soviet Union, either in joint ventures with Soviet firms or with 100 per cent foreign ownership. In the past, Soviet firms had to retain majority control.

Profits of foreign investors can be reinvested or transferred abroad under rules to be promulgated by the Soviet legislature, the decree said.

Both of the official rates are set artificially by the Soviet government, and neither reflects the real worth of the rouble, either to companies trading shiploads of commodities or tourists trying to

buy a traditional Matryoshka doll.

On the black market, \$1 can fetch 15 to 30 rubles. Many international companies get around the artificial exchange rates by bartering goods, such as Pepsi for Stolichnaya vodka.

Still, the new exchange rate is somewhat more realistic than the old one and should make some transactions easier.

Ivan Ivanov, deputy chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission, had warned earlier this month that a devaluation was coming.

It will "make exports more profitable for Soviet producers and facilitate the streamlining and restriction of imports, which have been growing rapidly since Soviet enterprises were granted the right of free access to the foreign market," he said.

The new exchange rate for international commercial transactions will be 1.8 rubles per U.S. dollar, compared to the current 5.6 rubles to the dollar.

The rate for foreign tourists exchanging money in the Soviet Union will remain unchanged, at six rubles to the dollar. The Soviet government introduced the lower tourist rate this year largely to combat black market activity.

Both of the official rates are set artificially by the Soviet government, and neither reflects the real worth of the rouble, either to companies trading shiploads of commodities or tourists trying to

## 'Four killer Bs' plague Wall Street

NEW YORK (R) — Everywhere Wall Street looked this week, there was something to worry about.

Uncertainty over the Gulf crisis, signs of a weakening U.S. economy, tight credit and an elusive budget pact all conspired to unnerve investors and drive stocks lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 84.65 points — 3.36 per cent — during the week, to close at 2,436.14. That ate up much of the previous week's 123-point gain.

"I think reality took over again," said John McElroy, a principal at 1838 Investment Advisers, after hopes of a compromise Middle East settlement evaporated.

"When in doubt, back away," said Jack Solomon, a technical analyst at Bear Stearns. "Our of nervousness, people are staying light, but there's no heavy selling."

Hopes that a settlement was nearer in the Gulf pushed oil prices lower and the stock market sharply higher in the week ended Oct. 19.

But oil reversed course this week on fresh Mideast tensions, and each time stocks tried to rally, they were knocked down.

"With oil up, the equities are down," said Alan Ackerman,

## Philips announces big loss and massive layoff

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (AP) — Shares of the Dutch electronics giant Philips tumbled Thursday after Chairman Jan Timmer announced the elimination of 35,000-45,000 jobs in a massive cost-cutting operation to ward off Japanese competition.

Timmer told reporters that jobs would be lost at all levels of N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken in a worldwide trimming programme to be completed by the end of next year.

He said at a news conference in this company town that Philips netted a 2.173 billion guilder (\$1.285 billion) loss from normal business operations in the third quarter of this year.

That's a spectacular drop from last year's profit of 227 million guilders (\$1.34 million) over the same period.

Timmer also said Philips would not be paying a dividend on its shares, adding "under the present conditions it is not justified."

The job losses, which amount to almost 16 per cent of Philips' work force of 285,700, come in addition to a restructuring operation announced last summer in which 10,000 jobs will go.

"Philips sales per employee are poor compared to the competition. We just aren't productive enough," Timmer said at the news conference.

Timmer did not specify in which of the 45 nations where Philips is active the job losses would occur, but observers believed most of the cuts would be in Europe.

"Announcements will be made by some of the managers in the countries concerned. We have left it up to them," he said.

## Goodyear reports \$61m loss, to cut 3,000 jobs

AKRON, Ohio (R) — Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., the world's largest rubber manufacturer, has reported a \$61.4 million loss for the third quarter due to restructuring costs and said it would cut 3,000 jobs by mid-1991.

Goodyear, saddled with more than \$3 billion in debt, also said it would reduce its 1990 capital spending by \$100 million to about \$600 million.

The company, which has been suffering due to stiff worldwide competition and a lengthy slump in the U.S. automotive market, said the cutbacks were part of a general restructuring that would result in pre-tax charges totalling \$80 million for its second and third quarters.

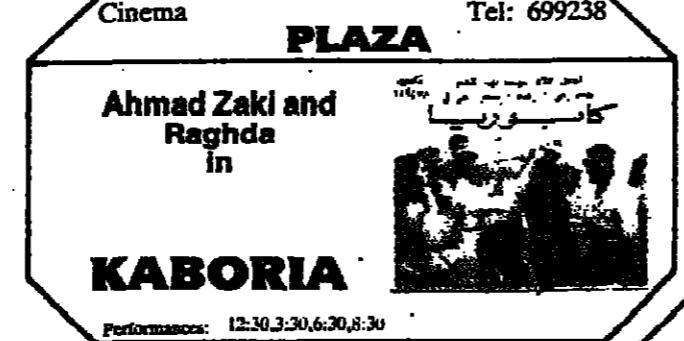
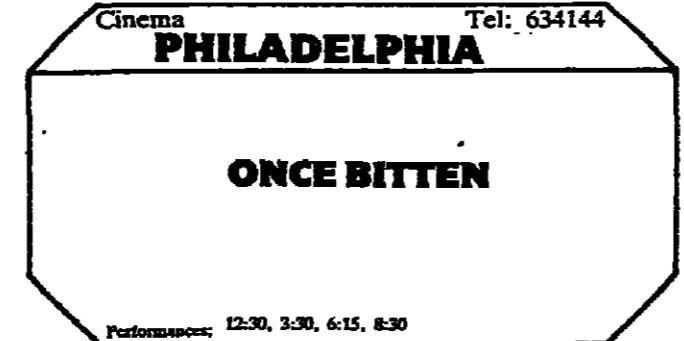
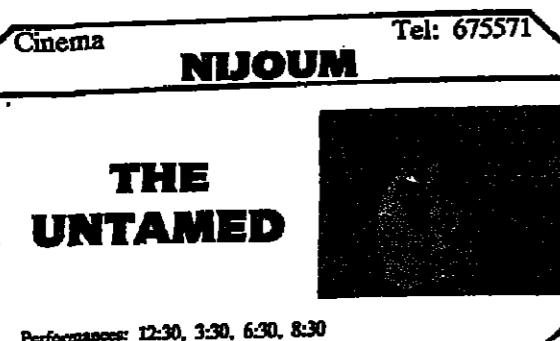
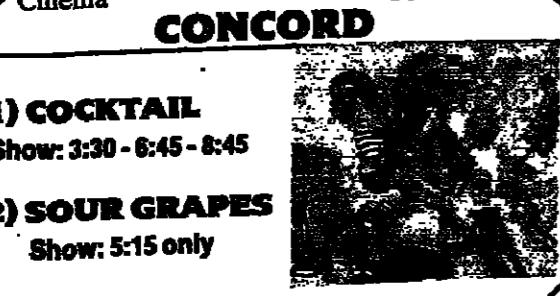
Akron-based Goodyear said sales in the third quarter rose 8.2 per cent to \$2.9 billion. In the 1989 third quarter it earned \$70.5 million on sales of \$2.67 billion.

It said the cutbacks, which amount to 2.8 per cent of its work force of 109,000, were an attempt to make the company more competitive in the face of an industry downturn and increasing consolidation.

The company incurred substantial debt when it bought back about half its shares to ward off a hostile takeover bid by Anglo-French financier Sir James Goldsmith in 1986.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	652.0	657.0
Pound Sterling	1278.6	1286.3
Deutschmark	431.2	433.8
Swiss franc	510.3	512.4
French franc	128.8	129.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	509.4	512.5
Dutch guilder	382.6	384.9
Swedish krona	116.2	117.0
Italian lira (for 100)	57.6	57.8
Belgian franc (for 10)	209.7	211.0



## Tunisian central bank chief advocates faster liberalisation

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's central bank has recommended cutting food subsidies and faster liberalisation of imports, credit and labour practices.

"When the free play of the market is obstructed by lack of competition, adjustment mechanisms cease to operate," Hamda emphasised.

In a message to President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali, central bank governor, Mohamed Ben Hamda said delays in some aspects of economic reform were making other reforms less effective.

He said, "the new disparities which result from these delays could make the process of adjustment more difficult and more costly, while the gaps between reforms in different sectors are likely to create opportunities for unjustified profit..."

"The country's economy has not been able to evolve as foreseen and reach the stage where it is regulated only by market

mechanisms and where instruments of economic policy can be put in place with all the efficiency required," he pointed out.

"When the free play of the market is obstructed by lack of competition, adjustment mechanisms cease to operate," Hamda emphasised.

The message, a postscript to the bank's annual report for 1989, said some reforms under a 1986 structural adjustment programme had gone well but others had fallen behind.

The abolition of price controls, including those on subsidised foodstuffs such as bread, sugar and cooking oil, was one area subject to delay, he said.

The cost of the government's subsidies fund has risen from 275

million dinars (about \$360 million) in 1988 to 334 million (about \$370 million) in 1989 and a budgeted 390 million (about \$450 million) this year.

Hamda said there was still too much government interference in the domestic money market, where sectors such as agriculture continue to receive cheap loans from the state.

Another problem was that reducing tariff barriers for finished goods had not kept pace with tariff cuts for raw materials and capital goods.

"This makes the local market even more attractive for producers, and obstructs the reorientation of the production system towards foreign markets," Hamda said.

## Zambia hikes fuel prices by 80%

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia raised fuel prices by 80 per cent Saturday, bringing total increases to 200 per cent since August, and warned of still higher prices because of the Gulf crisis.

Zambia Industrial and Mining Company (ZIMCO), the country's oil importer, said in a statement that the price spiral sparked by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August was likely to continue.

The landlocked southern African nation should brace itself for higher petroleum product prices in the near future, it added.

Zambia imported crude oil from Kuwait at concessionary prices before the invasion. After Iraq moved in, it had to get supplies from elsewhere, including processed oil from South Africa.

The fuel price rises sent the cost of other goods and services shooting up and sparked industrial unrest as workers demanded higher wages.

Zambia is working with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank on an austerity programme to pay off its \$7.2 billion debt.

## Algeria to raise basic pay by 66%

## Spain grants Soviet Union \$1.5b credit

MADRID (R) — Spain granted the Soviet Union a \$1.5 billion credit Saturday as President Mikhail Gorbachev concluded two days of talks with Spanish government officials.

According to the text of the agreement, the three-year loan is intended to fund the purchase of Spanish goods and may be renewed at the end of the period if both sides agree.

The financial terms of the credit, described Friday by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez as a considerable sacrifice for his country, will be worked out later by government delegations.

Under the agreement, \$750 million will be available to purchase Spanish industrial and consumer goods, especially food, as well as intermediate goods for mass manufacture. The financial terms of this portion were not announced.

Another \$750 million, under normal Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) terms, will be used to buy Spanish technology and services for the food and agro-industries.

Spain will decide later on proposals to buy two billion and six billion cubic metres a year of natural gas from the Soviet Union from 1995, the agreement said.

Bilateral trade currently favours the Soviet Union, which last year exported \$1.29 billion worth of goods, two-thirds of it oil. Imports stood at \$399 million.

Stocks carried over at the start of the current fiscal year which began July 1, are nearly four times the levels seen a year earlier, the secretariat said in its quarterly report.

"That represents more than 10 months requirements by the main importing countries and, for the first time since the immediate post-war period, constitutes a burden on the world market," the report said.

Production is set to rise again in the current fiscal year, although the rate of expansion looks as though it will slow after

seven seasons of strong growth.

The increase was largely attributed to a slight recovery in New Zealand's output, after three seasons of contraction due to drought and a greater exposure to world market conditions.

The secretariat said steps were being taken to discourage and further rise in Australian wool production, including the raising of the tax on sales to 18 per cent from eight per cent.

Farmers are said to have called flocks with a number of unsaleable older sheep being slaughtered.

"It could well be that (Australian) sheep numbers will fall earlier and more sharply than was earlier predicted," it said.

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The Soviet Union has long been among the world's biggest net importers of cereals.

But republics like the Ukraine and Estonia, which enjoy wheat surpluses, have sought to hold on to their merchandise in order to export it outside the Soviet Union, rather than sell it to republics short of cereals, they said.

due to rise, he said.

For a people that can remember near-starvation after natural disasters in the early 1960s, grain is an emotive issue. "Grain is as important as heaven," runs one ancient saying.

About 50 million tonnes of grain, some 12 per cent of the nation's 407 million tonne record harvest in 1989, is being allocated by ration ticket to citizens at subsidised prices this year.

The rest is sold at free market prices or consumed directly from the fields by the nation's 800 million rural population. Free market prices of grain have roughly doubled since China began liberalising its agricultural system in 1978.

One kilogramme of rice cost 0.5 yuan (10 U.S. cents) with

ration tickets but about one yuan (20 cents) on the free market.

Chinese economists said grain prices might be raised about 20 per cent some time early next year.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Under Rule 22 of the Pakistan Citizenship Rules, 1952, every citizen of Pakistan residing abroad, is required to get him/herself registered annually, at the nearest Pakistani Mission.

Pakistani nationals are, therefore, requested to do so as soon as possible.

The Embassy is open from 0800 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Saturday through Wednesday.

## WANTED

An international company requires two experienced specialists in the operation of major plant rooms and boiler houses. Experience must be documented and proven.

Please contact phone: 822474-5-6

## SERVANT WANTED

A Jordanian family is in need of a live-in Filipina female servant.

Place of work: Amman, 7th Circle.

Interested call: 815355, Amman.

## MAID W

## Breakaway Turks surrounded in Moldovan conflict zone

MOSCOW (R) — Tens of thousands of nationalist volunteers Saturday surrounded Gagauz, a breakaway "nation" of 150,000 ethnic Turks in the southern Republic of Moldova, as the Soviet Union's latest ethnic crisis neared flashpoint.

Representatives of the two sides met in the border town of Chiulishi, but the outlook for a peaceful resolution was uncertain.

There were reports of isolated arrests of Turkish activists.

The republic of 4.3 million people was known as Moldavia until this summer, when its parliament voted to change the name to Moldova, saying Moldavia was a Russified version.

The Gagauz people, Christian Turks who have lived in the region since the late 18th century, proclaimed independence in August, complaining of discrimination by the ethnic Romanian majority.

Witnesses said telephone lines into the Gagauz capital of Komrat were cut Saturday and petrol and other essentials were in short supply.

There were also unconfirmed reports that ethnic Russians — locked in their own struggle with the Moldovans and largely sympathetic to Gagauz separation — were heading for the troubled districts.

Moldovan presidential spokesman Dumitru Tsyr said his government had the situation firmly in hand after a display of strength.

## Senate approves defence spending bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate has given final congressional approval to the nation's first post-cold war defence budget, a \$268 billion package that embraces modest cuts in weapons systems geared to the Soviet threat.

By a vote of 80-17, the Senate adopted legislation that represents a \$14 billion reduction from spending in the last fiscal year but is far less than the reduction Congress clamoured for when the Warsaw Pact was collapsing.

"This budget has as its primary goal to help protect our nation

but no Moldovan forces had tried to enter Gagauz territory.

"There are about 30,000 to 40,000 volunteers in the area — if not more," Tsyr said by telephone from the Moldovan capital, Kishenyov.

He said the volunteer detachments of ethnic Romanians were backed by local police.

"All these forces are very well organised and under the full control of the government. Our policy remains at it was. We want to avoid any violence," said Tsyr.

In Komrat, however, residents were preparing for the worst.

The Soviet government daily Izvestia said they were digging trenches and blocking roads with bulldozers and heavy lorries.

Factories work stopped and anxious parents pulled their children out of school. Men awaited a call to defend Gagauz territory, Izvestia said.

The flare-up adds another item to a long list of political and economic ills plaguing President Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika" reform programme, now bogged down in seemingly intractable regional rivalries and economic decay.

The Moldovan parliament Friday declared a state of emergency in its southern territory, abolished local government and set up central commission to rule the region.

The moves were designed to head off trouble in connection with elections Friday to an independent Gagauz parliament, was the only candi-

branded illegal by the republic's authorities.

Further complicating the ethnic tangle was the wildcard role of the ethnic Russians, who have declared their own independent Dniester Republic around the industrial stronghold of Tiraspol.

The two minorities have formed a loose alliance against the Moldovan government and there are plans for direct economic and political ties between the two breakaway regions.

The daily Komsomolskaya Pravda said the Moldovan volunteers, armed with clubs and iron bars, were getting impatient.

"It is becoming more and more difficult to restrain them as the police presence is clearly inadequate," it said.

Moldovan Prime Minister Mircea Druck appeared on television and radio to call for calm among the volunteer detachments, TASS news agency reported.

Meanwhile voters in the quiescent Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia went to the polls Saturday in the country's first general election for a republican president, TASS said.

But with the local Communist Party boss as the only candidate, the republic's recent election reform was unlikely to herald any real change in the hidebound politics of Soviet Central Asia.

Republican Party first secretary Saparmurat Meyazov, who is also chairman of the Turkmenia parliament, was the only candi-

date on the ballot, ensuring the region's pattern of uniting both state and party leadership in one man would remain unbroken.

The principal tribes of Turkmenia, which borders Iran and Afghanistan, all speak related Turkic languages. Many are Sunnis. Muslims.

The republic of 3.5 million is among the least politically active in the Soviet Union and has largely avoided the ethnic unrest that has swept other regions.

In Tbilisi, a Georgian politician who was wounded after a campaign rally said Saturday he feared Communist authorities were trying to start a civil war in the southern republic.

Gia Chanturia told the Associated Press he was wounded Friday afternoon by gunmen who fired four shots from a speeding car.

"I was saved by a miracle," Chanturia said as he recuperated from his wound. He was struck once in the left arm.

Chanturia, who is head of the National Democratic Party, is boycotting Sunday's election to the Georgian legislature. He was shot as he left a meeting organised by the Georgian National Congress, which was set up as an alternative to the republic's legislature.

Other dissidents of the governing Janata Dal Party pressed for a change of leadership, arguing that dumping Singh could avert the government's collapse and the need for an immediate national election.

Mrs. Gandhi was the first cabinet minister to break openly with Singh since Tuesday, when a Hindu-Muslim dispute over rights to a holy site ballooned into the worst political crisis of the 10-month-old government.

"As far as I'm concerned, from tonight, the politics of inclusion begins. I want to include everyone in the great challenges we face... because we know there are some awesome challenges, some awesome challenges facing our country."

Prime Minister Mike Moore conceded defeat when he phoned Bolger at 9:20 p.m. (0820 GMT), less than 2½ hours after the polls closed.

"I wish you well. You worked hard for it," Moore said. He later told downcast supporters: "I have no malice. I have no bitterness."

Nearly 70 parties, nine of them

considered major, were contested various elections nationwide.

Many carried obscure names like

Swinging Voters Outlets, Withers

Party, Legalise Marijuana and

Citizens Against Political

Parties that had no chance of winning anything but attention.

Singh was elected largely on

the votes of the middle and educated classes who were disenchanted with the Congress government led by Rajiv Gandhi. As prime minister, Singh adopted policies aimed at expanding support with the poor, alienating many of those who put him in power.

He was buoyed by chants of "V.P. Singh we are with you" and "long live V.P. Singh."

Questioned briefly by reporters, he declined to comment on internal party politics.

At least 93 people have been killed this week in rioting between Muslims and Hindus and in police efforts to quell the disturbances. The two latest deaths were reported Saturday from a clash between police and a mob late Friday in Raichur in the eastern state of Bihar.

Three gunmen were believed to have carried out the attack and then escaped in car. Police said they did not think the victim had any links with security forces.

Northern Ireland has been hit by a wave of gun and bomb attacks over the past three weeks.

Eighteen people have been killed in the past 19 days, including six British soldiers blown up by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in a double checkpoint attack.

Three gunmen were believed to have carried out the attack and then escaped in car. Police said they did not think the victim had any links with security forces.

Police clamped an overnight curfew on Akyodha, site of the disputed holy place, and on the neighbouring town of Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh state Friday.

Thousands of police reinforcements have been sent to the Hindu holy town 500 kilometres south east of New Delhi.

Opposition parties and the

18th man killed in N. Ireland

BELFAST (Agencies) — A Catholic man was shot dead in Northern Ireland Friday, bringing the death toll in sectarian violence in the province to 18 in less than three weeks.

Police said the man was visiting friends near Cookstown, County Tyrone, when he was gunned down.

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## Indian premier faces party revolt

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — The conservative National Party capitalised on a faltering economy to end Labour's six-year rule in the biggest election rout in New Zealand history Saturday.

National Party leader Jim Bolger, 54, who left school at 15 to work on the family dairy farm, easily won a three-year term as New Zealand's 35th prime minister.

Final, unofficial results showed

National was likely to win 66

seats in the 97-member parlia-

ment to only 28 for Labour and

one for New